THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1867. NO. 51.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per squar for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac ter, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon privat character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Appointments—Wilmington District—First Round.

Smithville and Brunswick, at Bethel, Dec. 15 & 16.
Wilmington—Fifth Street, " 22 & 23.
Whiteville, at Whiteville, " 29 & 30.
Topsail, at Union, Jan. 5 & 6.
Elizabeth, at Elizabethtown, " 12 & 13.
Wilmington—Front Street, " 19 & 20.
Onslow, at Richlands, " 26 & 27.
Cokesburg, at Bethany, Feb. 2 & 3.
Clinton, at McGee's, " 16 & 17.
Duplin, at Magnolia, " 23 & 24.
Bladen, at Centre, March 2 & 3.

The District Stewards' meeting will be held at the Parsonage, in Wilmington, January 19th, 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The District Stewards are, W. H. Drew, Samuel W. Smith, W. A. Savage, W. J. Barker, T. L. Pugh, Rev. Levi Culbreth, D. S. Sanders, E. H. Costin, D. W. Carr, Dr. W. E. Freeman and W. S. G. Andrews.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUbled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.
They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each bottle. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

April 19 12-1y

State of North Carolina, Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1866.

Johnson, Chesnutt & Co., vs. John D. Bryan. } Original Attachment, Levy on Land.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that John D. Bryan, the defendant in this attachment, is an inhabitant of another State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead, answer or demur, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered against him, and the land sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. A true copy from the minutes.

W. A. MATHIS,
Clerk of County Court.

Dec. 28 [prv. adv., $15] 47-6w

State of North Carolina, Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1866.

John Ashford, vs. John D. Bryan. } Original Attachment—Levy on Land.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that John D. Bryan, the defendant in this attachment, is an inhabitant of another State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead, answer or demur, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered against him, and the land sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. A true copy from the minutes.

W. A. MATHIS,
Clerk of County Court.

Dec. 28 [prv. adv., $15] 47-6w

State of North Carolina, Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1866.

Joseph Stewart, vs. W. W. Dudley. } Original Attachment, Levy on Personal Property,

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that W. W. Dudley, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead, answer or demur, or judgment *pro confesso*, will be entered against him, and the property sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. A true copy from the minutes.

W. A. MATHIS,
Clerk of County Court.

Dec. 28 [prv. adv., $15] 47-6w

State of North Carolina, Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1866.

James Moore, vs. W. W. Dudley. } Original Attachment, Levy on Personal Property

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that W. W. Dudley, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead, answer or demur, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered against him, and the property sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. A true copy from the minutes.

W. A. MATHIS,
Clerk of County Court.

Dec. 28 [prv. adv. $15.] 47-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ONSLOW COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1866.

Wm. R. King, Admr. of Mary Everett, (a Lunatic) vs. Non-residents and presumptive Heirs of Mary Everett. } Petition for sale of Real Estate.

ON MOTION, IT IS ORDERED BY THE Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the City of Wilmington, for the defendants to appear at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the first Monday of March, 1867, to plead, answer or demur to this petition or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard accordingly.

Teste, A. J. JOHNSTON, C. C. C.

Jacksonville, Dec. 27th, 1866.

jan. 12. [prv. adv. $15] 49-6w

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Provisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.

Feb. 15 2-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his Plantation situated on Topsail Sound for sale. It contains 365 acres, adapted to Pea nuts, Corn and Potatoes, and is 24 miles from Wilmington. Has a new dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable Farm will please give him a call.

S. A. HOWARD.

jan. 10 49—w4t*

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

The following touching lines were written during the war by the Rev. J. L. Reynolds, of South Carolina University, in commemoration of a beautiful instance of woman's devotion, that occurred while the University buildings, Columbia, South Carolina, were used as a hospital:

The soldier boy lay on his pallet in pain,
Where the student his vigils once kept,
And there came with each throb of his fever parched brain,
Sweet memories of home, and he wept.

But a daughter of earth, in her womanly meekness,
Drew near him her vigils to keep,
And the charm of her voice, in its sisterly sweetness,
Beguiled the sad soldier to sleep.

As her delicate hand bathed his pain-furrowed brow,
And her fan plied its office of blessing,
He dreamed of the clime where the heavens endow
The good with an angel's caressing.

His hard bed of straw seemed as light as the air;
An angel's wings rustled above,
On his pale, sunken cheek fell a tremulous tear,
And a voice whispered accents of love.

Bewildered and charmed by the beautiful vision,
Unconscious of place and of time,
He deemed himself now in the regions elysian,
And now in his childhood's fair clime.

Thus calming the weeper, and soothing the anguished,
The visitant watched at his side,
And the soldier boy turned from the bed where he languished,
With a smile to the angel—and died.

From the Land We Love.

A HERO'S DAUGHTER.

She boasts no Amazonian charms,
Minerva's helmet never bound her;
And tho' she finds delight in arms,
'Tis when her father's are around her.

She does not aim to make a mark,
Like Phillippa—as Froissart wrought her;
She is no modern Joan D'Arc,
Like Garibaldi's wife and daughter.

And while there meets in her young veins
Ancestral blood—the patriot's—sage's—
Whose fame rung out in trumpet strains,
Goes gathering glory down the ages.

She is not proud, nor cold, nor grand,
No haughtiness her tone evinces;
Her heart is open as her hand—
Her hand is liberal as a prince's.

She does not awe you with her eye,
And yet its glances goes straightway thro' you,
A latent fire to warn you by—
A steady, stellar light to woo you.

Her smile is like the golden day's,
Irradiating every feature;
You catch its influence as you gaze,
And own—"She is a gracious creature."

So genial her responsive mind;
With every varying mood agreeing—
You wonder how she comes to find
The very key-note of your being.

Beneath her sparkling surface flow,
The breezy freshness, and the laughter
Well's deep and strong, and undertow
Of rare and racy wisdom, after.

Sweet fire-side graces all are her's;
The chatalaine beside the bodice
Is but one token that avers
She is a very household goddess!

Accepting with unmurmuring lips,
War's stern decree, its griefs—its losses;
And nobler thro' that blood eclipse,
And stronger for its burdening crosses,

She folds no hands in languid panse—
Child of her father—true to duty,
She weeps at heart the dear "lost cause,"
Yet fills the busy hours with beauty.

Her heroism holds in view
Our people's strife for life—the lesser,
Yet bitter one!—There's work to do,
And well she does it; so—God bless her.

STATE NEWS.

EASTWARD.—A large number of families have recently removed from Western North Carolina and located in our midst. They have been attracted hither by the fertility of our soil, the healthfulness of our climate and the favorable terms upon which they can rent farms. We desire to make a suggestion to those of our friends who may have rented them lands, or in whose neighborhoods they may have settled. It is this: neglect no opportunity to do them acts of kindness. These families, we trust and believe, are but forerunners of many others of similar character. Those already here, must, in every possible way, be assisted and encouraged, that their success may be made an inducement to bring others. They are in a large majority of cases citizens of honesty, intelligence and thrift. They can be benefitted by the change they have made—we certainly will be. We must render their residence in our midst agreeable and profitable. They will need aid and advice, more than at any other period, during the present year.

We know that our readers will, if called on, give them all the assistance which they require. Will they not do more? Exercise a kind of brotherly care, and seek opportunities to show them that you are interested in their welfare and that they are welcome amongst you. A little kindness thus bestowed will be most amply repaid at no distant day.—*Wilson Carolinian.*

SUPREME COURT.—The following gentlemen, in addition to those heretofore announced, have been admitted to practice in the County Courts, viz: Daniel W. Edwards, Greene; and Augustus M. Moore, Chowan.

And the following to Superior Court practice, viz: Louis C. Latham, Washington; Mark E. Lawrence, Catawba; Frank C. Robbins, Davidson; Alexander D. McLean, Harnett; Robert D. Johnston, Mecklenburg; William F. Henderson, Davidson; Germain Bernard, Pitt; Joseph L. Carson, Rutherford; W. H. Malone, Caldwell; Edward S. Parker, Johnston; and John W. Gidney, Cleaveland.—*Sentinel.*

"THE OLD NORTH STATE."—We learn from the Norfolk *Journal*, that an elegant steamer bearing the above name and intended to ply between Norfolk and Washington, N. C., has been recently purchased by Captain Wm. Swaine, a merchant of the former city.

The "Old North State" is an iron boat, of 252 tons burthen—and possesses superior passenger accommodations. She started on her first trip yesterday. We congratulate our friends in Beaufort and Pitt upon this considerable addition to their transportation facilities.

THIEF SHOT.—A young lady from North Carolina was left temporarily in charge of the house of a friend in Norfolk on Saturday evening. Soon after the family left, she discovered a man lurking in the yard, and not liking his looks she took up a gun and shot him, but whether dangerously or not, she was not able to say, as he gave one yell and left.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Both of the Salisbury papers, the *Old North State* and the *Banner*, have come out in favor of qualified negro suffrage.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLOTTE.—We learn from the *Democrat* that this Bank has declared a dividend of ten per cent. from its earnings for the past six months, and carried five per cent. to the reserve fund.

The following extracts are made from the Report of the Board of Directors showing its operations from the date of organization, September 9th, 1865, to January 1st, 1867:

"Opening on the 6th day of September, 1865, with a capital stock of $50,000, a short time showed that the amount was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the business portion of the community, Books were therefore opened, and on December 1st, 1865, the subscription amounted to $72,000—making the capital $122,000.

* * * * * * * *

On the 31st Dec., 1866, after a careful examination of all the assets of the Bank, the Board declared a dividend (for six months) of 10 per cent., free of taxes, and carried $6,618 43 to the Reserve Fund—making that fund at the present day $13,506 85.

* * * * *

While thus showing a profitable investment to the stockholders, we cannot help thinkiag that the Bank has been of great service to the City and its business men.—To show the large amount of business that has passed through our hands, we take the following figures from the ledger: Cash account, from Sept. 6, 1865, to Dec. 29, 1866, a period of 16 months, foots up $7,530,600; on deposit during the same time, $356,600 specie, and $3,264,400 currency; and customers and others Exchange on New York and minor points $1,500,000—the saving on the transportation of which sum has been over $3,500 to our depositors.—The Books, which have been carefully examined by the Board, show a good, well established business, with assets that they are reliable in every way; and we hope that the business of the Bank in the future (as certainly does) will justify us in saying that you have a Stock that will pay good dividends and constantly increase in value."

ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred sometime during the past week, on the plantation of Mrs. Haywood, about five miles from this place. A negro man named Scrap had been hunting with Dr. Gee, Mrs. Haywood's son-in-law.

After they had returned, and the Doctor had placed the gun in the house, Scrap concluded to go again, by himself. He got the gun without the knowledge of any of the family, and not supposing it loaded pointed it at a negro boy called Willis, telling him he would shoot him. The gun was loaded, and went off, killing Willis instantly.—*Weldon State.*

DESTITUTION IN RALEIGH.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of Tuesday publishes the following letter from Mr. P. F. Pescud, showing the deplorable destitution now prevailing in Raleigh:

RALEIGH, Jan. 10, 1867.

Messrs Holthaus & Son, Baltimore:

GENTS:—Enclosed find check for $55 30, balance due you to date, which please acknowledge,

For the past two weeks the severity of the weather has been unprecedented. For ten days the ground has been covered with sleet and snow, and the suffering among the poor unparalleled.—Being chairman of the Relief Committee, to raise money for the Young Men's Christian Association, I have a personal knowledge of the extremities to which some of our poor are reduced, and, our funds being exhausted, some have been without food two days, others have had to burn furniture and beautiful oaks, elms and fruit trees to keep warm. If you think it will do good, you may authorize any of your newspapers to make our sad condition known, over my name, and appoint a receiver of contributions to be sent me for the Young Men's Christian Association, who have at this time fifty families dependent upon them for food and fuel.

I spent all day yesterday begging, and raised only $198 20. Our people are so poor they cannot respond to calls as heretofore.

Truly, your obedient servant,
P. F. PESCUD.

AN ITEM FOR THE BUREAU.—A gentleman residing ten miles from Newbern, formerly the owner of a considerable number of slaves and other property, and who is not now "so well off as he used to be," was seen yesterday passing the lower part of Pollok street with a basket on his arm containing a goodly show of "collards." He was hailed by a friend and asked where he was going with his collards. The reply was, "there is an old negro woman living in this street who used to belong to me, and I want her to have them." "You have not brought the collards all this distance for her?" was the rejoinder. "Yes, and I have plenty more at home," was the reply. "I reckon she needs them." There is material for a chapter in this incident.

Newbern Commercial.

BEAUTIFUL.—We have in our possession, the work of our neighbor, Mr. Hutton, a card on which, in a circle the size of a three cent coin, the Lord's Prayer is written twice, in pencil. The execution is exquisitely neat and beautiful, and we look upon it as a wonderful feat of penmanship.

Goldsboro' News.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.—A detachment of the 8th regulars left for Hatteras yesterday, to relieve the colored regiment now on duty there.—*Newb. Jour. of Commerce.*

Inaugural of the Gov. of Pennsylvania.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, in his inaugural address delivered on Tuesday, says he regrets that the general government has taken no steps to inflict penalties upon the rebel leaders, and terms it a censurable forbearance. If we are astounded, he says, and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who inaugurated and prosecuted a causeless war against a generous government and having been permitted to escape the punishment they deserve, and who are once more clamoring to assume the control of the destinies of this great nation, how much greater cause would we have for surprise had slavery been permitted to increase and multiply.

The violators of the most solemn obligations; the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time; the murderers of our heroic soldiers in fields of battle and in loath-some dungeons—th y must not, shall not reappear in the council chambers of the nation to aid in its legislation or control its destinies, unless it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their baleful purposes and influence, and secure republican forms of government in all their purity and vigor in every section of this country.

Cost of the Cattle Plague.

The losses by the cattle disease in England are set down in the newspapers of that country at $17,865 000 in gold. Of the animals seized with the disease 210,000 are dead—the government slaughtered 53,800 to prevent the spread of the plague. To these must be added 100,000 other animals that were permaturely butchered for fear they might be attacked, the meats from which were sold at about half-price in the market.

The Confederate General A. P Stewart has settled in Memphis and is teaching school with his brother, Professor J. D. Stewart.

The talk about locating the New York post office at the lower end of the City Hall Park has already caused a rise in rents in that vicinity.

It has been decided in one of the French courts that to call a woman a "female" is to insult her, and is finable.

It requires in New Jersey five years' desertion of a wife, on the part of the husband, to entitle the lady to a divorce.

Report of the Board of Literature to the General Assembly.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, December 8th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—The President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina respectfully submit the following report:

All the sources of annual income belonging to this corporation have been permanently or temporarily cut off, as a result of the war. Its income consisted chiefly of dividends on the Stocks in the Banks of North Carolina and Cape Fear, and in the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads; the Bank Stocks amounting to $1,047,100, which may be considered a total loss; and the Stock in these Railroads, $600,000, has been rendered unproductive by the ravages of war.—These Roads have been put in excellent condition, and are doing an active business, but the expenses of repairs have absorbed all their income. They will probably be unble to declare dividends for some time to come. The Stock held by the Board in the Cape Fear and Roanoke Navigation Companies has never yielded any dividend. The State Bonds held by this Board, issued prior to the war, amount, for principal and accrued interest, to about $300,000—and for bonds issued during the war to about $400,000. (For precision, see Treasurer's report.) As no provision has been made for paying any interest accruing on State Bonds, no income is derived from this source.

The Board holds a small amount of bonds on corporations and individuals, (for particulars, see Treasurer's report,) on which no interest has been paid since the close of the war.

A small amount, set forth in the Treasurer's report, has been received for licenses to retailers of liquors and auctioneers, and for entries of vacant land. The receipts from these sources constitute a part of the permanent fund of the Board, and cannot be used to keep up schools, or even to defray the indispensable expenses of executing the trust committed to our charge.

It follows that the present Board has had no funds to distribute to support schools, nor to defray any expense, however trivial.

The only matter of importance to which we could direct our attention was the Swamp lands held by the Board.

In order to exercise the power to sell these lands, with any discretion, the Board first directed its attention to ascertaining the boundaries and location of them—and the quantity and quality of each body of them. The State Geologist, under the direction of the Board, after a diligent search, found many of the maps of surveys made years ago, and collected many of the reports of the engineers and previous Boards of Literature touching these lands; but none of them set out the boundaries with sufficient precision, or gave such other description of each body of land, as we needed, and as a person treating for a purchase would require, to act with judgment. We had no funds under our control to defray the expense of obtaining this accurate information.

Another insuperable difficulty in the way of effecting sales, was a cloud resting on our title. About the year 1790, the State made sundry grants to David Allison and other land speculators, each grant covering many thousand acres. After the State had expended large sums of money in draining some of these swamps, claimants appeared setting up title under these grants. Gov. Morehead, in his report of the 4th of December, 1844, sets out the following expenses then incurred in reclaiming a part of these lands, to wit:

For Alligator Canal,.....	$63,799 59
For Pungo Canal,.....	35,316 55
For Tributaries to Pungo Canal,	23,576 00
For Tributaries to Alligator Canal,.....	24,584 95
For Surveys, &c., &c.,.....	29,688 75
Total amount,.....	$176,965 85

Other large expense has been incurred in the drainage of Open Ground Prairie in Carteret County, and examinations and analysis of the soils of many tracts. But as soon as it was hoped that these lands were saleable by these heavy expenses in draining them, this difficulty as to title arose.—During the administration of Gov. Graham, a suit was instituted at the instance of the Board, in the County of Washington, intended to settle the validity of the title of one of these large claimants. By consent of parties, it was referred to Judge Ruffin, who, doubtless, for sufficient reasons, has made no award, and the suit is still undecided.

Notwithstanding the surpassing fertility of these lands, as shown by the reports of Professor Emmons, and information derived from adjacent proprietors who have re-claimed, and ascertained their productiveness by actual cultivation, the Board, awaiting the decision of this and other similar litigation as to the title, seems to have almost withdrawn attention from these lands.

The present Board has ascertained that a large part, if not all, of these lands, granted in vast tracts to land speculators, was a few years thereafter sold for the taxes, and bid in and re-conveyed to the State. Many of the deeds, evidencing these sales for taxes, and re-conveying the lands to the State, are on file in the office of the Secretary of State. Some of them are on file in the office of the County Court Clerk of Carteret,—and, probably, others may be found on fuller search. By reason of these re-conveyances to the State, and Sundry Acts of the Assemby touching the subject, it is believed that all cloud on the State's title is removed.

In August last, the Board sold Lake Ellis, in the County of Craven, to W. F. Lewis, for $8,000, payable on the first day of January, 1867, and reserving the title until the purchase money shall be paid. The obligor is understood to be a man of large means, and the drainage of this lake, if successful, it is hoped will enable the Board to sell, at a good price, two neighboring lakes of much larger area.

The Board has had proposals to buy small portions of these lands in Onslow, Carteret, and elsewhere, and has inquiries from individuals and Emigration Societies, as to what sum we would take for the whole of them. We have made no sales except that of lake Ellis, and have fixed no price at which we would sell the whole, because of our want of accurate information as to *boundaries*, *quality* and *value*, and our inability, under existing laws, to employ and pay suitable agents to procure and furnish to the Board, or a party proposing to purchase, the necessary information.

From the reports of the late State Geologist, the engineers, who have from time to time, made surveys, and all other sources of information, we hope and believe the State has in the swamp lands, the means of reviving and sustaining her Public Schools. But, for the reasons stated, the Board cannot perceive how they can accomplish much, save by a blind sale of the whole. The quantity is estimated by some of the engineers as exceeding 1,000,000 acres. If this latter course be deemed best, we respectfully ask you to fix the price at which they shall be sold. If you deem it best to leave the management of the lands under this Board, we respectfully suggest that we should be invested with power to draw on the fund, or on the Public Treasurer, for an amount sufficient to enable the Board to employ and pay Surveyors and other agents, to procure and submit to us the information essential to the discreet action of the Board.

Since a few years immediately succeeding the Revolution of 1776, there has been no time when Public Schools were so much needed, as at the present time. The School Districts laid off, with School Houses on them, exist all over the State, but war swept away the means which long years had accumulated for paying the teachers. For the immediate revival of these Schools, this Board can do nothing. By the proper management of these swamp Lands, it is hoped another fund may be created. In the meantime, if these Schools are to be revived, the wisdom of your honorable body must devise the means of sustaining them.

It is believed that the Juniper, Cypress and other timber, of great value for building and other purposes, in many of these Swamps are rapidly disappearing by trespasses. If an active, enterprising man could be employed to direct his whole mind and attention to them, and call public attention to the surpassing fertility of some of them, as demonstrated, not only by scientific analysis, but by the actual cultivation of like Swamps, reclaimed by individual enterprise, it is believed that they might be sold or reclaimed, giving alternate sections for draining. At present, they yield nothing to the State, and it is recommended that the Board be authorized to sell them, with the pledge that they shall not be subject to State or County taxes for ten years or other longer period.

If it shall be your pleasure to put at the control of the Board a small amount of means, to enable us to have needful surveys made, and otherwise to collect and diffuse accurate information, and negotiate for sales, it is confidently believed that purchasers for much of the land might be found. JONATHAN WORTH,

President, ex officio, of the Literary Board.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

Rock Island Woolen Mills.

We paid a visit to this establishment a few days since, and found it to be what the Company claim for it, one of the best Wool Factories in the South, if not in the United States. We found it perfect in all its parts, and the several apartments so admirably arranged that the whole works like the machinery of a clock.

The goods produced in this establishment are of a very superior order, so much so that the Northern Commission Merchants say they are too honestly made to come in competition with the New England fabrics, or a large proportion of imported goods. The Company will be compelled to look to the South for a support, and culpably guilty will our people be if such enterprises are not fostered and encouraged. We have examined the goods and can truly say that they are the best we ever saw made, and our people ought to wear them; and we respectfully insist on Southern Merchants placing the productions of this Factory upon their counters, and giving the consumers an opportunity of testing their qualities. This is all the Company ask, and they feel satisfied that when the durability of these goods is tried, that the enterprise is beyond a failure.

We will endeavor to give a description of this mammoth establishment, but feel that we shall fall far short of conveying a correct idea of its proportions. It must be seen to be appreciated.

The Factory is situated immediately on the North Carolina Railroad and almost in the heart of our thriving little city. It is four stories high, each of which is filled to its utmost capacity with machinery. The ground floor of the building is 84x100 feet, divided into three apartments. The first, 50x100 feet, is allotted exclusively to the finishing of the goods. We there saw machinery at work which requires a good mechanic to appreciate. The second apartment of the ground floor, 20x100 feet, is used for drying purposes, which is done entirely by steam. The third is for dyeing. Here we found large vats for this purpose, so arranged that water can be heated to any temperature, and regulated with as much precision as it is possible for anything of the kind to be done. The manner in which the heating is done we will speak of more particularly hereafter.

The second floor is divided into two apartments. The first, 50x100 feet, is filled with looms for weaving; and here, for the first time, we witnessed the manufacture of fancy goods, but to describe the manner we will not even attempt, for it is beyond our comprehension—those large and magnificent looms working like creatures of intelligence, throwing up first one color then another, and with such mathematical precision that it is almost impossible to make a mistake. The second apartment of this story is used for warping, beaming and sizing the warps; all of which is done by machinery of the latest and most improved patterns.

The third floor is a counterpart of the second, divided into two apartments, but used for very different purposes. The first, 50x100 feet, contains six sets of cards, three in a set, making eighteen cards, and two wool pickers. We have often in childhood sat in wonder at the use of the old hand card and thought it was the height of perfection; but who can visit this room and see these cards at work but will forever lose sight of the old hand cards and wonder that they ever were used. We witnessed the entire operation of carding from the feeding of the wool on the first breaker, until it passed through the second breaker and finisher; it is then spread upon an apron that works upon the principle of an endless chain, passing through rollers cleansing it of burs and other impurities, thence on and through the cards, until it is combed off and passes on to a roll, from which it is conveyed to the "second breaker," and is taken from it in a similar manner, from thence it passes to the third card or finisher, from which it is taken off on a spool and is ready for spinning. All of this operation we witnessed with much pleasure.—The second apartment on this floor is divided off into bins for the reception of the wool as it comes from the pickers. We could have spent hours in this apartment where we only spent minutes, and left it with reluctance, but soon found ourselves amply repaid by ascending to the fourth story, 50x100 feet, where we inspected the spinning operation. When we heard the humming noise our thoughts ran back to childhood, but when we viewed the workings of the spinning machinery technically called by manufacturers, "Mules" and "Jacks," (of which there were seven in number,) our mind naturally turned in wonder at the invention of man. These seven "Mules" and "Jacks" have about two thousand two hundred spindles, and we were informed that they could perform what would be equivalent to the labor of at least four thousand females, and do it a great deal better. Here we could have stood for hours, but our guide beckoned us to return and examine the motive power which moves this vast quantity of machinery. To do this, we had to descend to the ground floor and were taken into the engine and boiler rooms.

The Engine works as beautifully as any we ever saw, and looks almost as bright as when it was pronounced "complete" by the maker. The boiler is certainly a curiosity, it being composed of a succession of cast iron globes, each of which holds about one gallon of water, and each globe is wrapt in fiery flames, thus giving more heat and generating steam faster than the old style boiler. This boiler, of one hundred horse capacity, furnishes the steam for the Engine, for the dye vats, for the dry room, and for heating the entire building. No fire is allowed inside, and the heating arrangement is certainly very perfect. There is also a pump constantly at work while the Engine is in motion, which throws water into all the rooms of the Factory, thus supplying the operatives with water to drink and also a safe-guard in case of accident by fire. We have never spent an hour more profitably than we did in looking through this magnificent establishment.

The establishment works about ninety hands, and gives support to not less than two hundred and fifty persons, all of whom are dependent upon the success of the Company for subsistence. It is managed by Gen. John A. Young as President, and James Earnshaw, Superintendent. Gen. Young has been closely identified with the manufacture of woolen goods for the last eighteen years; indeed he is one of the original founders of "Rock Island," and we may say the father of the enterprise.—As for Mr. Earnshaw, his labors speak for themselves. Who can look at those beautiful Cassimeres and not see that a master mind has been employed there?

The present proprietors of the Factory are J. A. Young, M. L. Wriston, John Wilkes and James Earnshaw. The two former have been connected with Rock Island Factory for 12 or 15 years.

In concluding this article we must urge upon the people of the South the great necesssity of supporting enterprises of this kind. There are numbers of them. We must encourage our capitalists to invest their surplus means in manufacturing, and let us learn a lesson from the Yankees.—Look at their manufacturing towns and villages, the capital invested, and the profits they are realizing off our people. Why not keep it at home? Look to it, that our only salvation is in our sustaining each other and keeping our capital at home.

OUR CITY.—Although laboring under the depressing spirit of dullness at present, there is, in our opinion, a far happier future in store for Wilmington as a commercial city and a market, if our merchants and the several Railroad Companies will but work together. By benefitting the place, and using all their energies to promote the general good, they will but advance their several ends and reap all the advantages accruing from the business of a prosperous and flourishing city.—But for the want of capital much could now be accomplished, but energy will find means to attain its ends, and when assisted by determination becomes almost irresistible.

Upon the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford and the Western Railroads, the future prosperity of Wilmington is almost entirely dependent. A country abounding in the wealth of mineral resources and agricultural products, will then be spread before us, and those sections which have heretofore remained closed to the merchants of our city will be opened, and, embraced by the long arms of those Railroads, will pour its treasures into the lap of our market.

It is important that we should have connection with the North by means of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and access to the fertile regions of South Carolina by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, but it is doubly important that the Roads intersecting the rich districts of the interior of our own State, should be constructed and Wilmington placed in a position to reap all the advantages which would accrue in this event. The place would then be increased to two, aye, even three fold its present wealth and importance, and for the same harbor advantages, have no superior among the cities of the South.

It is a matter of State pride that so important a commercial city within its borders should derive advantage from the productions of our soil instead of seeing a sea port of a neighboring State enriched, because of the want of facilities of transportation in the right direction.

We trust to see this end achieved, and our city placed in that position she is entitled to, and to which she should attain.

FASHIONS.—We have sometimes been led almost to imagine that the "good old days of Queen Bess" had returned again, but certain it is that the fashions of that period have been in part revived. The stately form of the "Virgin Queen" bedecked with ruffles and with head decorated with a dress of hair and ornaments, furnished by the dealers in fashions, are called to mind by the appearance of some young Misses of the present day, who appear to be as ardent followers of the whimsical goddess as ever was fair lady in the ancient courts of Europe. The ruffles, giving a magestic air to the appearance, the hair secured in one tremendous crown upon the back of the head, rendering the face small by the contrast, are not wanting, and even the absence of hoops is not forgotten, all combining to present to the public a feature in the progress of fashions calmed upon them as something new, but, in many respects, but a repetition of what seemed perfectly natural in ages that are past.

HEAVY SNOW.—The recent heavy snow which visited this section, has led our old inhabitants to call to mind the various periods at which snow fell during their recollection, and, regarding one particular heavy snow storm, some little discussion recently arose, and among many of them a difference of opinion regarding the date exists. We find by reference to the files of the *Journal* of 1849, that this event occurred on Sunday, the 15th day of April, in that year. It is there stated that it commenced snowing about noon, and by night the ground was covered to the depth of four or five inches, and that "that remarkable and much abused individual 'the oldest inhabitant' was totally unable to recollect any similar instance."—Doubtless much to the gratification of the inhabitants it did not remain over the next day, but was melted away by the genial rays of a mild and welcome sun.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The "Ferry" Plantation, on Rocky Point, formerly owned by E. E. Lane, Esq., and latterly by W. L. Moore, sold on Wednesday, at auction, for $14,500—Lieutenant McQuigg, of the Freedmen's Bureau was the purchaser. Terms: one fifth cash, balance at one, two and three years, with a mortgage on the property as security. This is a fair price, considering the times, but not the value of the lands, the average price per acre being about $15.

The personal property sold quite well. The mules averaged $150; corn $1 05 per bushel; fodder $1 10 per hundred weight, &c. The pea nuts were not sold.

New York rejoices in seven citizens whose collective wealth is estimated at $150,000,000.

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, in Bladen county, by Rev. Jas. Kelly, Mr. JOHN F. WILLIAMS to Miss MAGGIE, daughter of Wm. D. McNeill, Esq. *

DIED.

On the 15th instant, Mr. JAMES C. HALL, of Beaufort.

At his residence in Brunswick county, N. C., January 13th, 1867, DANIEL B. EVANS, of heart disease, aged 70 years, 9 months and 14 days.

He lived a consistent member and class leader of the M. E. Church for over forty years, and died in the full assurance of eternal bliss beyond this vale of tears. He endured his affliction with christian fortitude for seven weeks without uttering a murmer or a word of complaint.

On the 13th of December, 1866, at his residence, near Washington, Beaufort county, N. C., ALLEN GRIST, Esq., aged about 76 years.

In this city, on the 17th inst., EDGAR CLEBURNE, infant son of Wm. D. and Mary M Mahn, aged eight months and six days.

Appointments for Roanoke District, N. C. Conference.

Warren, at Warrenton, Dec. 29 & 30
Wilson, Jan'y. 5 & 6
Tawboro', at Tawboro', " 12 & 13
Roanoke, at Ebenezer; " 19 & 20
Williamston, at Williamston, " 26 & 27
Plymouth, at Plymouth, Feb'y. 2 & 3
Washington, at Washington, " 9 & 10
Bath, at Woodstock, " 16 & 17
Matamuskeet, at Swan Quarter, " 23 & 24
Hatteras, at Hatteras, March 2 & 2

The District Stewards meeting will be held at the Church in Tarboro', on Saturday the 12th July. The Stewards are Messrs. H. Palmer, E. A. Thorn, Marcus Battle, R. E. Weathersbee. Chas. Latham. John Arthur, Jas. Clark and Dr. S. A. Long. I do not know who are the Stewards for Wilson and Hatteras. It is *important* that all should be present.

As the returns from the Annual Conference thus far indicate that the "plan for the introduction of Lay Representation," proposed by the late General Conference, will soon be officially announced as the law of the Church the district Stewards in anticipation of such announcement will elect four Delegates to our next Annual Conference, in conformity with the provisions of said law.

My Post Office, for the present, is Tarboro', N. C.

M. S. MORAN, P. E.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ROCKY POINT PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THAT Magnificent Estate known as "STRAWBERRY," the property of LEVIN LANE, deceased, will be sold at public auction on the 1st day of February next, on the premises.

The tract of land embraces about 4,000 acres; about 700 is cleared and ready for cultivation, and about 300 yet to clear. The balance woodland with Pine, Cypress and Oak growth. It is, without exception, better adapted to the cultivation of

COTTON, GROUND PEAS AND CORN,

than any other plantation of the size in the Congresional District.

It lies about three miles from Marlboro' Depot on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, which is 12 miles from Wilmington. The plantation lays also, on the North East branch of the Cape F

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867.

A Grand Project—Charity on a Large Scale.

A few citizens of Baltimore, a city which has already endeared itself to the Southern people by its noble charities, sometime since conceived a plan for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Southern States, and it is seldom that charity operates on a scale of such magnitude as is exhibited in this scheme. Fully impressed with its importance, and the good its success will accomplish, we cannot give the subject an undue prominence. The Richmond *Whig*, in speaking of this grand scheme, says that this project contemplates the relief not alone of the widows and orphans of one city or State, but of all the States of the South, and appeals not only to philanthropic sentiments, but to views of interest and hopes of gain. Out of 500,000 certificates, at the low price of one dollar each, it guarantees 2,004 premiums, consisting of valuable houses and lands, and of pianos, melodeons, gold watches, sewing-machines and cotton-gins, none of which will be of less value than one hundred dollars. This project is so grand, so comprehensive, and withal so honest and noble, as to merit universal attention and support. It not only proposes to relieve widows and orphans, but gives to those who subscribe the small sum of one dollar a chance—in addition to numerous other prizes of value—for one premium valued at $40,000; one at $20,000; one at $10,000, and one at $5,000. So, for one dollar contributed in charity, a subscriber may get a fortune. If, however, a subscriber should be so scrupulously fastidious as to object to receiving and appropriating to his own benefit a premium he may be so fortunate as to draw, he will doubtless be permitted to transfer it for the benefit of the widows and orphans.

This beneficent and happily-conceived plan of relief combines all the elements of success. Its leading features and the influential names connected with it carry along with them sure guarantees of complete success.

Imagine it successful—what noble results will have been achieved. Without an inconvenient pressure upon any, and yet with the pleasing consciousness upon the part of every subscriber that he has contributed to the relief of his kindred, a fund will be created ample enough to afford relief to all the poor widows and orphans in the South; a burden will be removed from the minds of all of us, and our impoverished people will be released from those heavy and perpetually recurring demands upon their charity, which they can so ill afford to meet.

In discharging a sacred debt we owe to the dead—that of caring for their remains and preserving memorials of them—we must not forget the duty no less sacred which we owe to the living. And who are those living to whom we owe this debt?—They are the widows and orphans of those who fell victims to the war. Those dead heroes are not sensible to the honors that are paid to their memory. Little do they reck of the efforts everywhere made at the South to prevent their graves from becoming a prey to dumb forgetfulness. If they could speak, their first words would come to us in swelling volume, from all the battle-fields and from all the cemeteries of the South—"Provide for our widows and orphan children."

A plan is now proposed to accomplish this sacred object, which is so admirably conceived, so comprehensive in its scope, so light and diffusive in its burdens, and so ample in the resources it contemplates, that we can hardly conceive of the possibility of its failure. We think the people in all the Southern States will rush forward to take it in hand and make it a grand success.—There are few grown persons who will not be able to save from the earnings of the next few months the small sum of one dollar to appropriate to the object. The first of May next is the time designated for the award of premiums, unless indeed the subscription shall sooner reach the amount contemplated, in which event the awards will be rendered at an earlier day. The central office of this association is in Richmond, and subordinate offices will be opened in all the principal cities and towns of the Southern States. The fund raised will be placed by the executive committee in the hands of the Governors of the Southern States, or of such other persons as they may deem proper. The distribution among the several States will be upon the basis of contribution received from them respectively. The award of premiums will be superintended by the Mayor of Richmond.

This plan is one of the grandest projects of the day, and promises the most desirable results.

Gen. Rosser, one of the most gallant and successful cavalry commanders of the Army of Northern Virginia, is the General Agent, and we suppose will soon make such arrangements as will enable our people to display their liberality, and we think that not a few will purchase chances, not only in view of the substantial results that may be obtained, but in christian sympathy with those for whose benefit the fund is to be raised.—*Daily Journal*, 20th.

Speaker of the Senate.

Judge Manly, the present Speaker of the Senate, and Senator elect to the Congress of the United States, gave notice prior to the recess of the General Assembly that he would, before the close of the session, resign the Speakership of the Senate. This action is rendered necessary by his acceptance of the position in Congress to which he has been elected, beginning on the 4th of March next. It will therefore be necessary for the Senate to elect a presiding officer in his stead.

We have heard the names of several prominent Senators in connection with the position, any of whom would fill the office most acceptably. We take it for granted that the Eastern portion of the State has claims for this Speakership which must be acknowledged on the part of the West.—No State officer, including the Supreme Court Bench, with two exceptions, Judge Manly, of Craven, and the efficient Secretary of State, Mr. Best, of Greene, lives East of Raleigh. This, of course, excepts Superior Court Judges and Solicitors, who are elected by districts.

In recommending the Senator from New Hanover, Col. E. D. Hall, as the successor of Judge Manly, we hardly think, therefore, we can be accused of any sectional prejudice. The position taken by Col. Hall during the last and present sessions of the Senate, and the ability with which he has sustained himself, has given him a State reputation. During the present session, especially, by the liberality he has displayed, and the force and judgment with which he has conducted debates, he has gained a prominence in that body second to none, and the great schemes in behalf of the works of internal improvements, owe their success to him as much as any one else in the Senate. In his advocacy of them he was not circumscribed by sections, but only by the welfare of the whole State. We hope that Col. Hall's name will be presented, and sincerely trust to see him honored by a choice.

Impeachment of the President.

The waves of the terrible storm which burst over the country in 1861, and terminated in 1865, are surging with more fury to-day than they did in the very height of the gale, and the danger to the country seems more imminent now than when the Confederate armies, flushed with victory and fired with patriotic enthusiasm, bore the banners of their legions in triumph within sight of the National Capitol at Washington. The Radicals, foiled by the President and the Supreme Court in their mad attempts to punish "rebels" at the expense of the Constitution, and chafing because their heavy party majorities and their possession of all the Northern State governments are rendered barren by the noble stand the Executive and Judicial departments of the government have taken, seem bent upon the impeachment of President JOHNSON and re-constructing the Supreme Court with fresh materials, who will construe the Constitution according to the "new lights" thrown upon it by Radical supremacy, and to meet the demands of the great issues settled by the war.

The latest advices from Washington city are that the plan now agreed upon by the leaders in the impeachment movement, is to suspend the President as soon as the articles are preferred, Mr. Wade stepping into the President's position. It is then proposed to prolong the trial until the regular Presidential term shall have expired, and in the meanwhile the South is to be re-constructed over again. This is an adroit scheme to avoid the trouble and possible risks of a new Presidential election, which would be rendered necessary, in advance of the regular election in 1868.

We had supposed the check they received by the recent decisions of the Supreme Court would restrain the Radicals, but the revolution has been fairly inaugurated, and to stop now would be an acknowledgment of defeat which must sweep away the last vestige of party organization, and, per consequence, party supremacy; and their determination seems to be to cast aside every impediment which blocks the way to final and complete success. And as the impeachment and removal of the President from office has become a necessity to the consummation of this great political revolution, and as the illegal authority of Congress over the Southern States finds in him a successful opponent, we believe it will be attempted. What may or will result from this mad scheme, we cannot tell. We know that a very large minority of the Northern people regard the cause of the President that of the Constitution, and in a partizan attempt to remove him there may ensue a counter-movement to vindicate the laws and Constitution, which would lead to a civil war without parallel in the history of the world, not confined to sections or divided by geographical lines. In such a strife, neighbors, indeed, would be arrayed against neighbors, and the barren remnants of liberty and republicanism now left to us would be lost forever.

Fears of such results have no weight with the dominant party. "The motive and cue for passion" which they have will brook no interruption. The innocence of the President, respect for the Constitution and the safety of the country will not cause them to depart one jot or one tittle from the line which party tactics and party drill have marked out for the "faithful." They are determined to work out the "great reform" which they regard as the logical consequence of the war. Regarding President Johnson as faithless to their party and an obstacle to their designs, they are determined to strike him down, if the Temple of Liberty falls with him. When passion, disguised under the garb of philanthropy and patriotism, grows into frenzy, the ordinary restraints of law are not sufficient to check it, and when judges and jurors, from whose decision there is no appeal, before the finding of a true bill, denounce the accused as an assassin and traitor, it requires but little judgment to divine what the finding will be.

There seems to be throughout the North, if we are to believe the general tone of the Radical organs, an indisposition or timidity to begin the impeachment, but in no instance, we believe, is this reluctance based upon *principle*, but on *policy*. It is regarded as a dangerous experiment to rid themselves of a powerful enemy, which in case of disaster would be the death-knell of their party. But such mild remonstrances will only serve to whet the appetites of those who are urged by such powerful passions and corrupt motives to impeach the President. Great and popular demonstrations may check it, but without this, it will progress onward to the dizzy summit that "puts toys of desperation into every brain," and, whatever may be the consequences, will be forced to the bitter end.

We trust that better and wiser councils will prevail. This poor country has already suffered enough from civil strife and political feuds, and the Southern people want repose, desire *peace*—peace North, peace South—peace throughout the entire land. Their moral and material weal demands it, and they have shown the honest disposition to purchase it, at any cost but that of honor. A few years more of political strife will do more to injure the country and dispirit the people, than the four years of bloody war; and the pernicious effects will extend to both sections, paralyzing industry, choking the channels of trade, and destroying the mutual good-will and confidence between the people of a common country—the corner-stone to national prosperity and grandeur.

North Carolina or Virginia.

There is a strong, expressed disposition on the part of some members of the present General Assembly, after the example of Virginia in regard to Richmond, to make Raleigh the great railroad centre, compelling all roads hereafter to be chartered to be so many branches to the Grand Trunks which must concentrate at that city. We saw nothing among the citizens at Raleigh that led us to believe that they were parties to this feeling, further than a natural and proper desire to build up their city and increase its prosperity; but a few politicians, impressed with the magnificent edifice in which their deliberations were held, and struck with the appearance of the fine Asylums for North Carolina's unfortunate children, grand monuments of her noble charity, pleased with the beauty of its daughters and the gayities of its society, fell wonderfully in love with the State's Capital, and conceived the happy idea of making it great and populous, by concentrating there the railroads of the State.

The people of that city know full well that being made a mere wayside depot, not even a toll-gate upon the highway to the shipping point, would not benefit them in the least, and the fixed determination of several prominent and energetic citizens of that place to speedily erect a large manufactory proves that they are not ignorant of their true interests. Every road in the State might concentrate there, but so long as passengers and freight are carried through, without even a change of cars, we cannot see that on this account the State House would become more magnificent, the Asylums more efficient, or the noble oaks more imposing. We are strongly attached to Raleigh, not only in feeling, but in interest; but we are not willing to make that city a great railroad centre, without benefit to her and at the expense of the State.

The people of Greensboro', also, show a most commendable zeal to make that town the great centre of railroads diverging to every point of the compass. No railroad is chartered, no railroad meeting held, or no railroad scheme proposed, but what the enterprising citizens of Greensboro', imbued with the spirit of their great townsman, who, more than any other man, has left the impress of his influence and mind upon the system of internal improvements of this State, are ready to demonstrate that their town lies in the most eligible position for one of the termini, and what is better, show a disposition to aid in the work.

No sooner had the Western (Coalfields) Railroad bill passed the Legislature, than they began to agitate the question as to the advantages of Greensboro' as the western terminus, because it was the shortest and most direct point of connection. The people of Surry held a railroad meeting and are determined to connect themselves with the North Carolina Railroad, and immediately it is urged through their papers that Greensboro' is the point for the eastern termini, because, we suppose, it is not the nearest and most direct. We do not wish to be understood as referring to these matters in a complaining mood, or wish to detract from the public spirit of that noble old town. We like it. It is most commendable and worthy of imitation.

But, if these two places are selected as the railroad centres, what effect will it have upon the sea-port towns of this State? Both of these places now have every connection necessary for their business, and other railroads will only add to the number of passengers and quantity of freight which *passes through*—and to *what points?* It is a very convenient and common reply to say that if the North Carolina sea-ports offered as good markets as Richmond and Norfolk, the freights along the North Carolina Railroad would seek them in preference. This is merely ridiculous balderdash. Freights which go to Richmond and Norfolk are merely *en route* to New York or Baltimore, or are purchased there to be sent to the great commercial centres. The same is true of Wilmington and Newbern, and articles will command a greater price in the former cities, simply because they can be transported to New York or Baltimore cheaper than from the latter cities, being nearer to those markets. Freight centred at Greensboro' or Raleigh, can be shipped to Richmond or Norfolk for about the same that they can to Wilmington or Newbern, but when they arrive at the former ports, they are many miles nearer the *market*, and it is nonsensical to complain that produce should command as much here as it does there.

Virginia would pursue no such suicidal policy of building up Richmond, if freighs concentrated there were compelled, through necessity of its situation, to seek the markets of the world over the roads or through the ports of neighboring States. Wilmington or Newbern can never hope to reap the benefits of trade carried as far *North* as Raleigh or Greensboro'. If the policy of the State be to build up its own seaports, increase its own wealth, and add to its own population, roads intended to develop portions of the State yet untouched by railroads, should lead directly to its own seaports, and not be constructed so as to transport freights *Northward*, almost to the Virginia line, and then expect our merchants to offer such inducements to bring them *Southward*, in order to enrich our railroads and build up our seaports, at the cost of their own financial ruin. Should this policy be continued, then are the seaports of North Carolina doomed, and we will continue in a commercial point of view to be only a "strip of land between Virginia and South Carolina."

THE Raleigh *Standard* says it will not "encumber its columns" with the proceedings of our "disloyal Legislature." Well, who cares? The people can get information of the proceedings through more extensive mediums than by means of the *Standard*.

Our Situation.

The people of the Southern States occupy the singular attitude of organized political communities, exercising all the functions of States through their Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments, peacefully and quietly, and yet with almost a moral certainty staring them in the face of being stripped of all these attributes of sovereignty by their countrymen, and of being reduced to the condition of newly-settled, unorganized territories. This, too, in the face of the proclamations of the Executive of the General Government, that they are, and ought to continue to remain, "reconstructed" States. They are legislating, collecting taxes, issuing bonds, holding courts, &c., with the consciousness meanwhile, that everything they are doing in this way, may at any time be declared a nullity by the ruling power. What a farce on government! What an anomaly in republican institutions!

In the situation is presented a confused representation of the sword of Damocles, and the stone of Sysiphus—with a very faint perspective of the Temple of Liberty and a cornucopia in the distance. If the sword does not fall and the stone reaches the top of the hill, the perspective brightens into a beautiful picture; otherwise it fades entirely out of view, and is succeeded by chaos. A contemplation of the scene strains the nervous system and wearies the eye and sickens the heart. We turn from it and strive to forget it in the struggle for bread, but it will occasionally force itself upon us.

We do not purpose violating the rule which should govern all Southern newspapers, viz: to refrain from the discussion of political questions. We are only reflecting upon the condition of the country. In the shaping of its destinies we have no part, though our all is involved in the manner in which they are shaped. We will be swept with the current whichever course it may take. On the ship of State we are but passengers, vitally interested in the safety of the voyage, but with no control over the helm or sails. Sometimes despair will prompt a feeling of indifference to the result, and suggest as a consolation, the recollection that if ruin comes, it will be common to all—but this is very poor consolation at best. We cannot help remembering what has been, and the apprehension of what may be only intensifies the bitterness of our recollection. We have lived long enough to see one of the co-ordinate branches of the United States Government gradually absorbing the other two, and rapidly assuming to itself the entire control of all questions affecting the public welfare; overriding all constitutional obstacles to their progress, and saying in effect, if not in words, "if the law and the constitution be in the way, so much the worse for the law and the constitution." The dominant party, like all revolutionists, seem to glory in the maxim that revolutions never go backward, but they do not seem to remember that they *do* go forward, and that those who are on the crest of the wave to-day, may, and generally will, be engulphed in it to-morrow. The speech of Judge Black, which we publish to-day, is full of eloquent prophecy as well as bitter denunciation, and, coming from the source from which it does, gives cheering indications of the fact that there is still courage enough among the public men of the North to justify the hope that constitutional liberty is still loved, and will not be surrendered without a murmur. No better commentary on the insanity of the hour could be found than in the wild denunciations of the Supreme Court for *unanimously* deciding contrary to the wishes of Congress a question so plain that nothing but perjury or idiocy could possibly pronounce a different decision, and in the attempt by Congress at the same time to pass a law *forcing* that Court hereafter to decide *unanimously* any constitutional question which may come before it. Time has heretofore had the effect of cooling the passions of revolutionists, but in this instance they seem to grow hotter with each succeeding day. God grant they may not reach a combustible heat and set fire to the magazine.

New Publication.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in Public and Private,—with letters and speeches before, during and since the war. By HENRY CLEVELAND.

We are indebted to the National Publishing Company of Richmond, Va., for this very beautiful volume. The advanced sheets of the work were submitted to Mr. Stephens, and they were approved by that gentleman. The life and writings of so distinguished a statesman, who in the days of the country's intellectual giants, was the peer of the foremost, and is now almost the only remaining representative of that galaxy of genius which shed immortal renown upon the Republic, would at any time be desired, but the connection of Mr. Stephens with the secession of the Southern States; his prominent position as Vice-President of the Confederate States, and his Hampton Roads mission, with his interesting correspondence with the leading spirits of the Confederate Government, will render his biography an important portion of the history of events and times which must attract the attention of the world.

The author of this book, Mr. Henry Cleveland, formerly editor of the Augusta, Georgia, *Constitutionalist*, has long been the intimate friend of the great Southern statesman, is personally familiar with his public and private life, and has had free and unrestricted access to all of his literary treasures, consisting of valuable documents, and the correspondence of thirty years with the great intellects of the country. The work, in portraying Mr. Stephens as the second officer of the Southern Confederacy, gives "those interior lights and shadows of the great war only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs." Many letters and papers appear in this work which have been gleaned from the most important correspondence of the war, and have never before been accessible to the historian.

The work is gotten up in the best style, and the engravings, four in number, are the finest steel-plate. There are two excellent likenesses of Mr. Stephens, a sketch of his residence, and another of the homestead burial ground. The autograph letters of Mr. Stephens and the late President Lincoln are a very attractive feature of the book.

The Western Railroad Extension.

To the Editors of the Journal:—

Your comments upon the report of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce in reference to the proposed extension of the Western Railroad, contained in the leading article of your paper of the 19th inst., affords us an opportunity of explaining that portion of the report to which you seem to have taken exception, and which certainly does not express what the committee intended should be understood by the words, "the very great disadvantages that must inevitably result from the choice of any point east of that," (Salisbury) as the point of intersection with the North Carolina Road. The committee, considering Salisbury as the point of paramount importance to be reached, used the phrase, "any other point," in a comparative sense, and think they were so understood by the Chamber. They did not mean to convey the idea that *any* other point would be really a *disadvantage* to Fayetteville and Wilmington. But they really do believe that *some* of the other points that have been advocated, would affect the interests, both of Fayetteville and Wilmington most disastrously. As, for instance, that of Greensboro', connecting as it would the valley of the Deep River with the Danville Road.

We have not the time, neither have we the ability that we think the subject should command, to engage in a discussion upon the advantages and the disadvantages to our city, of the various points advocated by different parties, as the terminus of the proposed extension, or the point at which it should strike or cross the N. C. Road. But will avail ourselves of this opportunity to present a few of the most prominent considerations leading us to favor Salisbury as the point promising to us the most substantial advantages. It is very true, as you have stated, that to reach Salisbury we must construct about eighty miles of road, while we might make the connection at High Point, or at Thomasville, by building fifty-five miles only. But when we have reached that point we have simply made a connection with that road, which, if that were all that we designed, we might make with a much shorter line. But to secure any considerable advantages by this extension, we must go beyond that point, for we can readily see that it will not be advancing the interest of the North Carolina Road to permit any freight once placed upon its trains, west of the intersection, to leave them at that point, and that, by discriminating tariffs, and other measures suggested by the spirit of competition, we should get but a small portion of it. We must therefore build thirty or forty miles more of road, most of it through certainly not a very fertile section of country, terminating nowhere in particular, and touching no section of country comparable with that portion of the Valley of the Yadkin lying between Salisbury and the southern border of Surry county, where the proposed extension from High Point would approach nearest to the upper Yadkin.—We should then have built the eighty or ninety miles of road necessary to reach Salisbury, at perhaps a greater expenditure of time and money; when by making that the terminus, we should connect with the Western extension, giving us forty miles more in a direct line westward, with a probable further extenson of that road, of many miles more, by the time we could reach Salisbury. There the products of all that rich section of country in the valley of the Yadkin, and on the line west of that point, could be placed directly on our line of road without danger of being intercepted by rival lines.

There can be no question about the choice of markets with the people of that section of country resulting in favor of Fayetteville and Wilmington, as the difference in distance and expense, with a hundred miles of water transportation at this end of the line, would be vastly in their favor, when compared with that of any other of the principal markets at present, or likely hereafter, to be within their reach.

Should this road be extended from High Point to the northern border of Surry county, on the Virginia line, it might, and most probably would, be tapped by a road from Danville, thus placing the merchants of Richmond and Petersburg some fifty or sixty miles nearer that section of country than that of Wilmington.

We are not prepared to believe that the people of Salisbury are so well satisfied with their present facilities, that they will not take a lively interest in an enterprise connecting them directly with Fayetteville and Wilmington, where they have been so long accustomed to trade, and from whence they have always obtained a large, if not the principal portion of their Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.; especially when this line would afford them much the cheapest, and equally as expeditious transportation as any other. This is a work that will affect our interests for all future time, and we must not permit our anxiety to have it completed in the shortest possible length of time, and by the most expeditious, and least expensive route, to induce us to concur in the selection of a terminus, or intersection with other lines, that we may have cause to deplore hereafter.

COMM.

For the Journal.

The Western Railroad.

Messrs. Editors: I am glad to see that you have published the proceedings of a Railroad Meeting at Mount Airy on 1st inst. It was an oversight in the Secretary in not requesting the Wilmington and Fayetteville papers to copy.

A correspondent in your issue of 3d inst., suggests four points as the terminus of the road, viz: Company Shops, Greensboro', High Point and Salisbury. If either the first or fourth named be adopted, Northwestern Carolina will abandon all hopes of ever communicating with her own seaports. If the people of Wilmington and Fayetteville desire a railroad connection with this section of the State, and an ultimate extension to the salt and plaster banks of South-western Virginia, the terminus of the Western Road must be either at Greensboro' or High Point. From Greensboro' to Mount Airy, *via* Salem, is 69 miles; from High Point to Mount Airy *via* Salem, is 60 miles; making only a difference of 9 miles.

Are you aware that every pound of freight for this section is shipped over Virginia roads? We pay taxes to build roads in almost every other section of the State, and then pay Virginia roads to carry our freight. You may say that ours is a poor section, and a road through it will not pay. If a soil that grows tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, cabbage, apples, peaches, cherries—in a word, everything in the way of cereals, vegetables and fruits, be too poor through which to build a railroad, why continue to circle around in your sandhills. I have said nothing of iron, of which there is enough in the hills of Surry and Stokes, to keep Sheffield going for centuries. Our lands are not considered entirely worthless, for I attended a sale to-day of a tract of 129 acres that brought $3,469, with only ordinary improvements upon it. And bear in mind that it was $3,469 *specie*, not greenbacks. Now if our lands bring such prices without a railroad, what would they bring with it? Take down your map and look out the route. Find Greensboro' or High Point, then Salem, then Mt. Airy, then look over into Virginia and see if you are not in a pretty direct line to Wytheville on the East Tennessee and Virginia road, passing through the inexhaustible copper region of Carroll.

Might we not turn the tables on Virginia and drain *her* a little?

But it is said that we are too poor to embark in any schemes of internal improvement. That we are poor—very poor—is a lamentable truth; but we will never be rich unless we try—*try hard*. Let us quit talking politics and go to building railroads, and bind all sections of the good old North State together, if not by "hooks of steel" at least by *iron rails*. Let us make your city, Messrs. Editors, a great centre of trade, a great commercial emporium. *Let us get acquainted with each other.*

SURRY.

Mt. Airy, N. C., January 15, 1867.

For the Journal.

SHORT SERMONS BY A LAYMAN.

No. 2.

How many able-bodied men do you suppose there are just at this moment sitting down in the cities, villages and country "stores," whittling and speculating about what the Yankees are going to do next, and telling each other what Sherman stole from them? And what amount of time on a moderate calculation is thus consumed every month, and how much whiskey? It is absolutely fearful to contemplate.

Did the discussion of politics ever do us any particular good that you are aware of? Can poor folks make any money by it, or religious people improve their piety by it? When a spunky little fellow has fought himself flat on his back with a big fellow sitting on his abdomen, and both arms pinned to the ground, is it good for his health to spit at the big fellow and tell him about the sheep his father stole? That's our *political* fix exactly. Had'nt we better lie still awhile? *Materially* speaking, the big fellow has knocked the little fellow down and injured him severely, but does not sit on him. Had'nt he better get up and go to the Doctor?

How many of your acquaintances who were farmers before and during the war, are driving their business with their own brains and hands now? What proportion of them are seeking other business, renting out their farms, putting up little "stores," and trying to do anything else except that for which they are best fitted and most needed? The answer which you are bound to make is food for serious thought to us all. The productive resources of our country constitute our only hope of recuperation. The only chance left to us is to dig independence out of the ground, and those who own the land have the largest share of the responsibility. It is true that all are cramped for money, and cannot conduct matters on the former large scale; but are not our ideas on the subject too grand, and are they not leading our farmers and planters into the error of declining to undertake the business entirely because they cannot conduct it just as they would wish? We cannot all be mere consumers. As to labor, bad as that is, money will control it, *but promises will not.* Therefore it is idle, where the purse is short, to expect to employ many hands. If you can only pay five hands, or only two, go to work with them, and don't sit down because you can't employ twenty.

The prospect is, certainly, not very brilliant now, but every man who owns a few acres of land can make enough bread and meat on them to support his family, if he will work, and that is as much if not more than he can do in any other way. As to overseers, agents and the other incidents to the former life of the land-owner, they are gone for many years to come. He must bid a temporary farewell at least, to all his *greatness*, and be satisfied with the humbler position to which God has reduced him, although that is much more comfortable than the situation of most of his neighbors. Now what will many farmers say to all this? They will say it is very easy to write such things for the newspapers, but the writer does'nt understand the subject, and does'nt know the trials and difficulties in the way, &c., &c. Good friends, is anything stated here but the truth? You deceive yourselves. The simple story is this: you lived in ease and comfort before the war with slaves to do your bidding—you contracted the habits which naturally sprung out of your circumstances—and, the circumstances being entirely changed, the habits remain as they were, and you find it almost impossible to change and adapt them to the changed circumstances. That's all.—But the change has to be made, and the sooner the better. Some have realized it and are, (all honor to them) hard at work in a small way. Go and do likewise.

SPEECH OF JUDGE BLACK.

Powerful Philippic Against Radicalism.

ABLE DEFENSE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The following speech was delivered on the evening of the 8th, in Washington, at the banquet in honor of the fifty-second anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.—The speech was made in response to a toast complimenting the United States Supreme Court:

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the history of this country it has never before been thought necessary either to toast the Supreme Court or defend it. But times have changed. Very recently attacks full of bitter malignity have been made on that tribunal, and measures are deliberately taken to break down its just authority. Considering by whom these assaults are made, and the object of them, it would, perhaps, be better to encourage them, since it is certain that, in the long run, they can do no harm to anybody but their authors. If you have a viper to deal with, or a nest of vipers, it is better to keep them biting at a file than anything else they can lay their teeth to.—Still it may not be inappropriate to look for a moment at the occasion of the present persecution.

Three private citizens of Indiana, perfectly innocent of any offence—I say perfectly innocent, because, up to this time, no human being has ever legally sworn even to a belief of their guilt—these citizens were arrested, kidnapped, and carried before a body of men wholly without power to meddle with them—not authorized even to swear a witness for them or against them—and there, after a proceeding which it would be mockery to call a trial, they were ordered to be killed on a certain fixed day. In this condition of things, the judicial authorities intervened, and, with the aid of President Johnson, the victims were rescued.

When the cause came into the Supreme Court the simple question was, whether a citizen could be lawfully deprived of his life, without a fair, honest trial, before an impartial jury and a regular court.—To this there could be but one answer, and that answer was given unanimously, all the judges yielding their full and unreserved assent to it. They held, in effect, that the pretended trial was a conspiracy, and that the execution, if it had taken place, would have been a mere lawless murder. What else could they do?—To hang men without judge or jury is an act so clearly forbidden by the fundamental law that no one can make any mistake about it, if he has sense enough to know his right hand from his left. The prohibition is written down as plain as any one of the ten commandments; there is not a sentence in the Lord's Prayer more simple; not a moral precept can be found in the child's primer that is more easily understood.—Yet the court is vilipended and abused, and slandered for saying it. The organs of disunion and anarchy publicly proclaim their determination to disregard the decision, not because it is erroneous, but because it confines their power by limits inconveniently narrow. They declare that they will do in defiance of it, whatever gratifies their own purposes or promotes their own interests; and they imprudently use this very expression: "If the law stands in our way so much the worse for the law."

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the leader and driver of the present Congress, denounces this decision on the floor of the House.—To my certain knowledge he knows it to be perfectly right. The senseless twaddle about hanging American citizens by the law of nations, on criminal accusations of their own government, could not for a single instant impose on an understanding like his. But he denounces the judges for deciding what he knows and what they know to be true, for no conceivable reason except his desire that his particular friends may continue to enjoy the delightful luxury of shedding innocent blood.

The judges, and all who think with them, are called traitors because they declare the Constitution to mean what it says, and because they will not violate it themselves or permit its violation by others when they can prevent it. If this conflict for or against the Constitution implies treason on either side, the guilt does not lie at our door. It is not the man who sustains and loves and believes in the laws of his country; it is not such a man that can justly be called a traitor. But if there be an American citizen anywhere who, with an oath upon his conscience to support the Constitution, would make war upon it, subvert it by brute force, and take away the defences it affords to life, liberty, and property, leaving them to the mercy of mobs, murderers, kidnappers, military commissions, and bureaus of military justice, such a man is thoroughly a traitor—

"Aye, from the extremest upward of his head
To the descent and dust beneath his feet,
A most toad-spotted traitor."

These arrows which they cast against us, barbed and poisoned with the accusation of treason, rebound from our inpenetrable armor, and fall harmless at our feet; for we are shielded and helmed, and weaponed with the truth; but if we choose to take them up and send them back at our adversaries, we would leave them quivering in their very hearts.

A great truth, on which the safety of society and the security of individual rights must depend, is in its nature indestructible. You may crush it to-day, but it will appear and vindicate itself to-morrow. On the other hand, nothing is so evanescent or so fickle as the passions that spring from the interests and the prejudices of the hour. Let the lessons of history be heeded. Titus Oates, Bedloe, and Dangerfield enjoyed a far greater measure of popular confidence than ever was bestowed on Mr. Holt, Mr. Conover, Mr. Campbell, alias Hoare, or by all the officers, agents, spies, dilators, and witnesses of the military bureau put together. They—I mean Oates and company—were loudly applauded in Parliament; they were the former favorites of the British people, and they were the very darlings of all the political preachers. They held the life and honor of the nation in their hands. If they but pointed a finger at an individual he was doomed, and no purity of previous character, no proof of innocence, however clear, could save him from destruction.

Such was their overflowing prosperity one year; but before the next year came round those wretched miscreants were howling at the cart's tail of the public executioner, and the whole population of London was clasping its hands with joy. Let the man who puts his trust in a false popularity beware of the rebound which is sure to come, sooner or later. It is written down among the unchangeable decrees of Almighty God that no lie shall live forever; and especially is this true of a great, monstrous, bloody lie like that which the Supreme Court has put its broad foot upon.

I have spoken of the court as a collective body. All the judges concurred in the decision of the question before them. On a merely speculative point which lay outside of the record there was a dissent. The minority was wrong, of course, as all minorities are. Each judge, however, met his duty to the case itself, and all are therefore entitled to the reverence and respect which is justly shown to the highest talent, coupled with the purest integrity. But one among them is *primus inter pares*, not because he is better or greater than the others, but because he is more fortunate. He was selected as the organ of the majority, and gave expression to their judgment.—The thoughts that breathe, and the words that burn all over that opinion are his thoughts and his words. The irresistible logic which goes through and through all adverse arguments, the felicity of illustration which makes the whole subject blaze with light, are all his own. That great production will be a guide and a landmark for all future time; it identifies its author forever with the sacred cause of constitutional liberty, and makes his

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

It gives him a position to which no earthly station can add any dignity; for a man of just ambition would always rather be a public benefactor than to hold high office.

Mr. Chairman, when you recollect that the court has saved us from nothing less than the overthrow of our free Government, and when you observe the roaring and foaming of the calumny which assails it, I think you will agree with me, that it is the duty of every Christian man in America to put up a morning and evening prayer for the long life of all the judges, and the perpetual preservation of their just authority.

The Legislature.

This body re-assembled at the capitol in Raleigh on Tuesday, the 22d inst., after a recess of a month. The members have had a favorable opportunity of mingling with their constituents, and will be better prepared to transact such business as will meet the wishes of the people at large. We trust what they do will be accomplished at as early a day as practicable, and that no time will be wasted in Buncombe speeches, as of old.

We agree with the Raleigh *Sentinel*, that "the proper adjustment of the Revenue bill, the necessary action to protect the credit of the State, the establishment of a penitentiary, giving such encouragement to public schools, and providing, as far as possible, for the relief of the people as legislative aid can affect it, are all important subjects which require attention. All these, we hope, will be disposed of wisely and promptly for the good of the State."

The ship Mercury left New York, last week with a cargo of goods for the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Jordan Thigpen unhesitatingly pronounces t the best manure he has ever used.

Mr. James R. Thigpen used 5 tons Pacific and o other kind, thinks it equal to Peruvian, if not uperior. I might go on and add dozens of other ames, but deem it altogether unnecessary.

Yours truly,
ROBERT NORFLEET.

(From the *Maryland Farmer.*)

The Guano and Fertilizer Trade. Its character nd Importance. How it should be conducted.

Considering its extent and importance, we pre- ume there is no trade less understood by those nterested as purchasers, than the trade in ferti- izers. Farmers generally do not give attention to he composition of the fertilizers they buy, or con- ider what constitutes their value. That they hould do so, is manifest upon the least reflection.

All articles of merchandise may be divided into wo general classes. The first class embraces all hose articles of trade, the value of which can be etermined by observation and handling. As ll men are possessed alike of the faculty of ight and the other senses, the ability of all to udge of the value of merchandise of this class is aried only by experience or practice. All men, or example, having experience, can judge of the uality of *grain, provisions, groceries*, dry goods, c., and are hence competent to protect them- elves in their purchase of merchandise of this ind.

The second class of merchandise referred to, mbraces all articles of trade and commerce in hich the value is *hidden*, and consequently, in he nature of things, cannot be judged of or de- ermined by the *evidence* of the *senses*. Their alue cannot be *seen, tasted* or *felt*, hence no man an judge of their quality as in the case of mer- handise of the first class named.

Fertilizers, metallic ores, such as *copper, lead*, &c., elong to this second class of articles of trade and ommerce, and their value can be determined *only* y men whose especial education enables them to iscover the *proportion* of *value* by *inspection*. It s a well known fact that one copper ore is worth ore money per ton than another, because it con- ains a larger per cent. of copper. It is the quan- ty of copper contained in the ore which consti- utes the actual value. Now that cannot be etermined by observation or handling, hence the ealers in copper ore, and other merchandise of his class, must furnish the buyers with the evi- ence of what amount of metal there is contained n the article for which he is required to pay a iven price, and that can only be done by *inspec- on*, and it is true that in the sale of all merchan- ize of this class, *except fertilizers*, the buyer is rnished with authentic reports of inspection, and he consequence is the buyers of copper ore always et what they pay for. But the *dealers* in *fertili- ers* do not furnish inspection reports of what they ell, and the consequence is, persons have no as- urance of the value of what they buy, and not nfrequently lose both money and crops, as many an testify.

Now, the elements or substances which consti- ute the value of all fertilizers, are precisely the ame and what they are is well known, and how uch of them is contained in any fertilizer can e easily ascertained with *absolute certainty*, so hat there is no reason under the sun why farmers hould not be furnished with the knowledge of hat they receive in value, when they buy a fertili- er, the same as the buyer of copper or other ores.

It is a known fact, that *animal matter, ammonia, oluble phosphate* and *bone phosphate of lime*, are he only substances in Peruvian and other guano, nd fertilizers of *whatever name*, which gives them heir *value*, and one is better than another just xactly in proportion as they contain more or less f these things in proper proportion and condition. his is a matter of common sense; there is nothing ysterious or complicated about it; and all it ants is a little attention and reflection, on the art of farmers, to place them in a position in hich they cannot be deceived. We have been nd are surprised that intelligent farmers will ome to our cities and invest large sums of money fertilizers, without the least knowledge of what ey get as to value, except perhaps that they ad bought something of the *same name* before, hich turned out well. Whether it is worth the rice asked, they cannot tell. Whether they ould buy more of the substances for the same or ss money in an article of some other name, they o not know. Is not this groping in the dark, hen light is highly important and easily had? urely it is time for farmers to give attention to is matter.

In England, *fertilizers* are sold, as copper ore is ld, under *inspection*.

Farmers can establish the same rule and custom this market, if they will refuse to buy from ealers who do not furnish *reliable inspection re- orts of what they sell*. These reports must be uthentic; the dealer must be able to exhibit to s customers the *original written report* of the hemist, *certifying* that the *samples* were taken by *imself* from the bags or bbls. which are delivered customers. This is the only way in which this usiness can be done for the protection, both of onsumers and the legitimate trade.

Surely the extent and importance of the trade emand that the same protection should be ex- ended to farmers that is given to the buyers of res and other merchandise of the same general lass.

JOHN S. REESE.

Pacific Guano is sold by the following author- zed agents in the southern states, from whom upplies may be procured by dealers at local oints:

Robt. Norfleet,	*Tarboro, N. C.*
Wm. H. Oliver & Co.,	*Newbern, N. C.*
Wm. D. Reynolds,	*Norfolk, Va.*
Rogers, Jarratt & Rives,	*Petersburg, Va.*
Wm. H. McRary & Co.,	*Wilmington, N. C.*
J. N. Robson,	*Charleston, S. C.*
E. C. Wade & Co.,	*Savannah, Ga.*
J. O. Mathewson & Co.,	*Augusta, Ga.*
Asher Ayres,	*Macon, Ga.*
J. H. Marshall & Co.,	*Mobile, Ala.*
Wm. H. Young,	*Columbus, Ga.*
Clayton & Adair, Dr. Wm. P. Harden,	*Atlanta, Ga.*
E. Nye Hutchison & Co.,	*Salisbury, N. C.*
Hutchison, Burroughs & Co.,	*Charlotte,* "
J. R. & P. A. Dunn,	*Forrestville,* "
Allison & Addison,	*Richmond, Va.*
A. Y. Stokes & Co.,	" "
Moore, Jones & Miller,	*Lynchburg,* "
Warren, Son & Co.,	*Farmville,* "

Correspondence from Georgia and South Carolina.

We invite attention to the following correspondence. It is the disinterested testimony of farmers and planters well known in their respective localities, some of whom are widely known. What they say, therefore, of the action of *Pacific Guano* is entitled to all the weight of evidence, as to facts, as the result of personal experience. Certainly no fact can be more thoroughly attested by human evidence, than that this Guano is the most *effective* and *economical* fertilizer now within the reach of consumers, and that it is hence, compared with Peruvian Guano, an object of the greatest interest and importance to Southern farmers and planters.

Blackshear, Prince Co., Ga., Nov. 28, 1866.

MESSRS. E. C. WADE & Co. Gents.:

I used the "Soluble Pacific Guano" on cotton in the following manner, viz: I first run a furrow and applied by distributing equally about 50 lbs. per acre—covered by running a furrow on each side—then planted on this ridge; after the cotton was thinned I run a furrow on each side and applied from 50 to 75 lbs. per acre. I can safely say that the production was increased three fold. The droughts the past season did not give as fair a test of the "Soluble Pacific Guano" as I desired, but I think it did better than the Peruvian would have done with the same seasons.

I am so well satisfied with my experiment with the "Soluble Pacific Guano" I purchased from you, that I expect to use it to a greater extent the next season, and hope you will be able to furnish me. You may prepare yourself to furnish a largely increased demand in this section.

Yours, truly,
C. S. YOUMANS.

Blackshear, Prince Co., Ga., Nov. 19, 1866.

MESSRS. E. C. WADE & Co. Savannah, Ga.

I used the "Soluble Pacific Guano" last season on corn. * * * I housed an average of 10 bushels to the acre, from land that would not, without manure, have made more than 3 or 4. I have no doubt but that I would have made 20 bushels to the acre if the seasons had been favorable.

I am so fully convinced of its great utility, that I intend to use it next year more extensively. I think it will prove more profitable in raising cotton than corn, judging from the success of some of my neighbors who have used it for this purpose.

Yours, respectfully,
E. D. HENDRY.

Mobley Pond, Scriven Co., Ga., Dec. 2, 1866.

MESSRS. E. C. WADE & Co. Savannah.

In reply to your letter of the 30th ult., I take pleasure in giving you my opinion of the "Soluble Pacific Guano." I used it and the pure Peruvian in equal quantities, in the same field, and the result was about the same. I applied both to corn and cotton, about 100 lbs. to the acre, and if the seasons had been favorable I would have been highly gratified at the yield, but no manure was of use to the planters in my neighborhood on account of the excessive drought. In my opinion the Soluble Pacific Guano is an excellent manure, and I intend to use it again.

Yours, very truly,
JAMES D. WADE.

Springfield, York District, S. C., December 15, 1866.

W. H. McRary & Co., Wilmington, N. C.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 4th instant, asking the result of my application of the Pacific Guano, is received. I applied the ton to eight acres of exhausted land, in cotton, of a light porous soil, at the rate of 250 lbs. (1 barrel) to the acre. Notwithstanding it endured the most unprecedented drought since that of 1845, I estimate the increased yield at 400 lbs. per acre.

Respectfully, yours,
A. B. SPRINGS.

Blackshear, Ga., Nov. 19, 1866.

MESSRS. E. C. WADE & Co. Savannah, Ga.

I have used the Soluble Pacific Guano and find it a very good manure. I used it only on a small scale, and the drought prevented it from having the effect that it would have had, yet I am of opinion that it will pay well in this section. I used it by running near the corn with a plow, and dropping in the furrow about two table-spoonsful to the hill of the Guano; I am sure that I gathered twice as much corn from the portion Guanoed than the portion having none. I did not use it on cotton.

I am, your's respectfully,
L. W. PITTMAN.

November 28, 1866,

MESSRS. E. C. WADE & Co. Savannah, Ga.

I used the Soluble Pacific Guano I bought from you on corn. After the corn was up six inches I applied one spoonful to each hill, close to the stock, then covered it with the plow. The protracted drought prevented the full effect of the Guano. Had I applied two spoonsful to the hill, I would have made a very fine crop. As it was, notwithstanding the drought, I made good corn on land that would have made hardly anything without it. I could have told to the hill, the darkest night, where the Guano had been put. I want four times as much next year as I got last. I do not intend to plant one hill without it. All should try it, and I assure you it will prove its value.

Yours, &c.,
A. P. WADE.

Newberg, Oct. 11, 1866.

MR. J. ROBSON, Dear Sir:

I should have written you sooner, but have been waiting, expecting to see some of the parties who used the Soluble Pacific Guano. I have only seen T. B. Chalmers. He states that it paid him; but owing to the very dry summer did not do as well as it would under a more propitious season. All that I used paid me at least fourfold.

Truly yours,
JOHN R. LEAVELL.

Blackshear, Ga., Nov. 25, 1866.

MESSRS. E. C. WADE & Co. Savannah, Ga.

I can recommend the Soluble Pacific Guano as a very good manure, if applied right. I placed it around the corn or cotton at the first plowing. I used it on old land that had been tended for ten years, without Guano. It would not have made over 3 or 4 bushels per acre; with the Guano it turned out ten or twelve bushels, an increase of more than 300 per cent. and a No. 1 pea crop.

Yours, &c.,
S. R. JENKINS.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 14, 1866.

MESSRS. JOHN S. REESE & Co., Baltimore, Md. Gents:

One of our most experienced and successful planters in Barnwell District, S. C., who used the Soluble Pacific Guano last season, declines to let his name appear in print, but sent a friend to tell us that he was well pleased with the Guano; that it paid well, notwithstanding the very unfavorable seasons, and that he will use it next year. His brother, a large and well informed planter, last year used the pure Peruvian, but none of the Soluble Pacific, but has observed the effect of the Soluble Pacific on his brothers' and neighbors' crops, told us to-day that he will use it next year in preference to any other manure. All who used your Guano last year are well satisfied with it, and will use it again.

Yours, very truly,
E. C. WADE & CO.

Halcyondale, Triven Co., Ga., Dec. 10, 1866.

MESSRS. E. C. WADE & Co. Gents.:

I take pleasure in giving you the result of my experiment in your Pacific Soluble Guano, last year. At the first plowing I applied one hundred pounds of this manure to an acre, covering it immediately. Notwithstanding the six weeks drought, the yield was double, and with favorable seasons I believe it would have trebled the same ground without this Guano.

Very respectfully,
D. B. NEWTON.

Canoochee, Emanuel Co., Ga., Dec. 18, 1866.

MESSRS. E. C. WADE & Co. Gents.:

I used the Soluble Pacific Guano on corn, about 150 lbs. to the acre: applied it by the side of the stalk the second plowing, and the yield was fully double what it would have been from the natural land. The seasons were very unfavorable for any kind of manure, and if I had had good seasons the yield would have been treble the natural land. The Soluble Pacific is a very good manure—all that is claimed for it, and cheaper, in my opinion, than Peruvian.

G. W. COWARD.

Sumter, S. C., Nov. 19, 1866.

MR. J. N. ROBSON. Charleston, S. C,

I promised to give you the result of the trial of the "Soluble Pacific Guano" which I procured from you last spring. The season, as you know, was unfavorable in the extreme, and yet, notwithstanding the difficulties which had to be contended with from the long drought with which we were visited, the experiment satisfied those who have much more practical knowledge than I have of planting, that the yield from lands which had been manured with it was *much* larger than it would otherwise have been. The gentleman who had charge of my place, who is a skillful and experienced planter, informed me that he was so well pleased and satisfied that he expects to use it much more largely another year, as he feels convinced of its great value as a fertilizer.

Yours, very truly,
T. L. MOSES

INSPECTION REPORTS.

Report of Analysis of Average Sample of Pacific Guano in Store, for JOHN S. REESE & CO.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, 59 S. Gay Street, Baltimore. December 19, 1866.

Moisture expelled at 9.° F.	17.01 per cent.
Organic matter	33.02 " "
Containing Ammonia	3.36.
Soluble phosphoric acid	7.62 " "
Equivalent to Bone Phosphate dissolved	16.63.
Phosph ric acid	10.63 " "
As Bone Phosphate of Lime	22.11.
Lime	17.58 " "
Magnesia	1.60 " "
Iron & Alumina	1.13 " "
Sulphuric acid	8.58 " "
Sand	1.83 " "
Chlorine	36 " "
	99.36.

The above analysis proves that Pacific Guano is a very valuable fertilizer.

It contains, in the first place, a supply of organic matter, which, in the course of decomposition, evolves a considerable quantity of ammonia, as well as the organic acids which act as solvents of the mineral salts. There is therefore a continuous supply of both these important classes of agents during the entire course of decomposition. It is well known that the tendency of ammonia is to promote a vigorous growth, especially of the woody fibre and the structure materials of the plant. We have, then, in this ingredient of the manure under examination, the means of promoting a rapid development of the plant at the commencement of the season.

Such a development, however, if unsupported by sufficient mineral matter, is apt to bring about a loose, watery stalk, which is unable to resist the early droughts of a Southern summer. Recent experiments have shown this tendency on the part of ammoniacal manures to increase the quantity of water in stems and leaves. This difficulty is remedied by the second notable constituent of this Guano, the soluble phosphoric acid, existing in the form of bi-phosphate of lime. Intimately mingled with the bi-phosphate is the sulphate of the same base which supplies lime in a soluble form and in abundant quantity to the growing plant. Now phosphoric acid, whether in a free state or in its soluble salts, has a decided influence in forcing growth, while at the same time, it furnishes inorganic nutriment. A combination of ammonia and soluble phosphate may therefore be expected not only to hasten a more active growth, but also to give vigor and solidity to the stem, and, to that extent, to protect the plant against the effects of drought. The other soluble elements of vegetable food present in this fertilizer still further invigorate the growing crop.

It is, however, the fate of all soluble manures rapidly to exhaust themselves. The greater their solubility, the shorter their action. A manure, then, which is intended for general use, should have a reserve fund of less soluble constituents, which can be drawn on during the whole growing season. This is found in the bone phosphate of lime which is here present in sufficient quantity, not only for the demands of the crop, but also for a store of phosphoric acid to be accumulated in the soil for future use.

A soluble phosphate is speedily disposed of. It is either appropriated by plants, decomposed by the soil, or washed down into the subsoil by rains. Its influence, therefore, can only be fully exerted during the early stages of the development of the crop. A bone phosphate, if intimately mingled with abundance of animal matter, is gradually brought into solution as long as there are any organic compounds to decompose into solvents; and the more intimate the admixture, the more complete and thorough will be this solution. A manure, therefore, which contains a soluble phosphate only, will act for but a short time at the beginning of the growing season. One containing nothing but bone phosphate and organic matter will act too slowly for the demands of the plant. The needful amount of phosphoric acid is furnished too grudgingly to the crop, and while the soil is permanently improved, little or immediate advantage is derived by the farmer. The combination of the two leaves nothing to be desired as a medium of supplying this necessary element of fertility.

A. SNOWDEN PIGGOT, M. D.,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

BALTIMORE, Dec., 1866.

MR. J. N. ROBSON, *Agent Soluble Pacific Guano,* Charleston, S. C. *Dear Sir:*

We are gratified that you procured the servics of Prof. Shepard to analyze the Pacific Guano consigned to you. We are conscious of the great value of this Guano to Southern agriculture, and now request you to have the Professor examine and report on every cargo, as our object is to sell the Guano on the basis of actual ascertained value, giving the public every possible assurance. The markets are so crowded with fertilizers of every name, that it is necessary for the public welfare that a rigid system of inspection should be adopted.

Your ob'dt servants,
JOHN S. REESE & Co.

Medical College of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 22, 1866.

MR. J. N. ROBSON, *Dear Sir:*

The samples of Soluble Pacific Guano selected by me yesterday, from the cargo at present in your warehouse, I find to have the following composition:

Nitrogenous organic matter, Superphosphate of Lime,	With some Gelatine,	30.70 per ct.
Sulphate of Lime and traces of Sulphate of Ammonia	Soluble	12.04 " "
Earthy Bone Phosphate of lime, with about 2 per ct. of Carbonate of Lime, insoluble		28 " "
Moisture		26 " "
Silica		2.60 " "
		99.34

The preparation of the Guano as explained in the circular of Messrs. Reese & Co. is a happy idea, and I regard it as one of our best fertilizers.

Very respectfully yours,
CHAS. UPHAM SHEPARD,
Professor of Chemistry.

Correspondence from Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland.

Littleton, Sussex Co., Va., Nov. 24, 1866.

MESSRS. JOHN S. REESE & Co. Gents.:

The ten tons Soluble Pacific Guano I procured from you in March last, was applied chiefly to cotton, with results entirely satisfactory. The crop started well; was vigorous in its early growth, and continued so until maturity. The growth was larger and the plant did not suffer from the drought as did the crops of my neighbors who used Peruvian Guano. It was better and heavier bolled, and opened quite as early as any crop I saw where Peruvian Guano was used. I am satisfied my crop was increased 200 per cent. by the use of the Guano. I used it on corn, pea nuts and Navy beans with equally satisfactory results.

A. L. LAND.

November 16, 1866.

MESSRS. JOHN S. REESE & Co. Gents.:

I applied 200 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano per acre to cotton land this year, that I am satisfied would not have produced 250 lbs. seed cotton without Guano. With the application of the Guano it produced 800 lbs. per acre, which is an increase of over 300 per cent. I therefore recommend it as the best fertilizer I have ever used.

PETERSON DUNN.

Huntsville, near Rawley, N. C.

Hewletts, Hanover Co., Va., Sept. 14, 1866.

MESSRS. ALLISON & ADDISON. Gents.:

Please find enclosed payment for the purchase of eight (8) tons of your Pacific Guano, which I think shows very conclusively that I have some faith in your manure. My experience in its use on tobacco this season is satisfactory. Tobacco where the Pacific is used does not suffer for rain as that upon which Peruvian was used. It retains its green and luxuriant growth until time for ripening, and is now ripening up *beautifully*. I have it sown side by side with Peruvian, the costs the same, and it is the opinion of all who have seen it that the Pacific is the best.

* * * * * * * *

I am, most respectfully yours,
C. JAS. TERRELL.

I hereby certify that I planted this spring potatoes on a lot of ground to which I applied the best stable manure, at the rate of 25 two horse loads per acre. On an adjoining plot I applied Soluble Pacific Guano, at the rate of 275 lbs. per acre. The product of potatoes from the application of the Guano was nearly double the quantity obtained where the stable manure was applied, thus showing the manifest superiority of the Guano as well as its economy. I further state that I sowed turnips on the whole lot after digging the potatoes, and a very marked difference is manifest, so much so that the part to which the Guano was applied may be seen at considerable distance.

Sept. 10, 1866. THOS. W. WILSON.

Gatesville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1866.

MESSRS. JOHN S. REESE & Co. Baltimore.

I used your Soluble Pacific Guano last fall, on my wheat, with highly satisfactory results. I used it alongside of Peruvian Guano; I used the same measure or bulk of one that I did of the other, and I am fully satisfied the yield of wheat is as good, if not better, where the Pacific was applied. I also made the same experiment with oats last spring, and turned out equally as good as with the wheat, and would recommend it to all who are in want of a reliable manure.

Yours, truly,
THOMAS W. EGGLESTON.

Matthews Bluff, Nov. 30, 1866.

MESSRS. E. C. WADE & Co. Gents.:

I used the two tons of Soluble Pacific Guano you sent me last spring on my cotton crop, applying it at the rate of 180 lbs. to the acre, on old, worn land, with a clay sub-soil. The yield has been about double that on the same quality of land without manure. My crop was made this year under very unfavorable circumstances. Succeeding a wet, cold, and consequently backward spring, we had the severest drought during the summer months I have ever known, during a period of twenty years. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, it has paid a large profit, and with good seasons and careful cultivation, would pay much better.

For several years before the war I applied Peruvian Guano upon most of the land I planted in cotton, and from my experiment this year with the Soluble Pacific Guano, am satisfied that it pays equally as well if not better, at the same cost per acre.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
W. B. FLOWERS.

Forrestville, Wake Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1865.

MESSRS. J. R. & P. A. DUNN. Gents.:

We used the "Pacific Guano" purchased of you last spring on cotton, putting from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds to the acre. During the dry season, where it was used side by side with stable manure, the guanoed cotton remained green and luxuriant, while the other fired and shed its leaves and forms. We also used it side by side with the Peruvian Guano, and prefer it to that celebrated Fertilizer. We can safely say that it is the *best* and *cheapest* manure we have ever used, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

Very respectfully,
W. D. JONES,
E. E. GILL,
P. H. MANGUM,
JAS. C. LEIGH,
W. B. DUNN, JR.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13, 1866.

MESSRS. JOHN S. REESE & Co. Gents.:

We write to ask at what time we may reasonably expect the cargo of 150 tons Soluble Pacific Guano. We are having inquiries for it from our customers who received their supplies through us last spring. Mr. C. Graham, of Marion C. H., S. C., writes us under date of 6th inst., "that the *Soluble Pacific Guano*, as far as they have used it in his district, has given general satisfaction; and from the inquiries making about Guano, the Soluble Pacific will be very much in demand."

We sold about 50 tons last spring in Anson and Edgecomb counties, in this State, and the result has been satisfactory to the planters who applied it; so much so, that many of them will use it for their entire crops this season, being cheaper by $20 per ton than Peruvian, and the yield fully equal. Farmers find it to their interest to buy the Pacific Guano. This Guano being already prepared is another inducement to planters to use it in preference to Peruvian Guano. We have dealt largely in Peruvian Guano for 12 years, and continue to deal in it, at the same time we feel no hesitancy in recommending the Pacific Guano when our opinion is consulted.

Yours, truly,
W. H. McRARY & CO.,
Commission Merchants.

[From Richmond Enquirer & Sentinel.]

Pacific Guano—Highly Important to Planters.

Elsewhere we publish a card from Messrs. A. Y. Stokes & Co., presenting a letter from Hon. D. W. Courts, (formerly State Treasurer of North Carolina, and now one of the most intelligent and successful planters in the country,) in regard to the Pacific Guano. Mr. Courts' letter enters into the details of his experience with this Guano, and gives the result of his trial of its merits by comparison with other fertilizers. For information about these particulars we refer the reader to the letter, and desire, in connection therewith, to call attention to the high standing of Mr. Courts, both as a man and as a planter—circumstances which add so much to the weight of his testimony, and render his experience, as therein given, of great value to other planters.

Near Reidsville, N. C., Sept. 17, 1866.

MESSRS. A. Y. STOKES & Co., Agents Pacific Guano, Richmond Va. Gents:

In answer to your request, that I shall give you my opinion of the value of Pacific Guano as a fertilizer, I make the following statement:

Of the ten tons purchased of you this Spring I used about eight, principally on my tobacco crop. In order to test the comparative value of this and Peruvian Guano, I supplied myself with a small quantity of the latter. I tried them side by side in equal quantities, both broadcast and in the hill, applying about three hundred pounds to the acre, when broadcasting, and from half to a table-spoonful to the hill when applied in that way. I have come to the conclusion that the Pacific is nearly if not quite equal to the Peruvian in forcing the growth of the crop, while *I am very confident it ripens the tobacco several days earlier than the Peruvian*, a matter of very *great moment* in our *climate*. I applied from half to a table-spoonful of Pacific to the hill on a small portion of my corn crop with fine effect. I have heretofore used *most of the fertilizers that have been* thrown on the market, and now *believe that the same amount of money invested in this fertilizer* will produce *better results* to the tobacco planter than if invested in any fertilizer with which I am acquainted. This reply has been delayed a few days that I might be better satisfied of the effect of this manure in hastening the maturity of my tobacco crop.

With great respect, yours,
D. W. COURTS.

Supplement to WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., Sole General Agents for the Company, Baltimore, Md.

WM. H. McRARY & CO.

Selling Agents,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOTE.—Every package of this Guano is branded with the name of JOHN S. REESE & Co. None other genuine.

INTRODUCTION.

Under the present labour system of the South, it is the manifest policy of planters to make every acre put under cultivation produce its maximum yield of saleable product. The labour employed must be made to yield the highest possible results. One acre can be made to produce, by the liberal use of concentrated fertilizers and high culture, as much cotton and corn, with less than one-half the labour, as three acres without these appliances. This result has been repeatedly obtained, and is thoroughly practical. The availability of a fertilizer combining the qualities of the greatest activity with those of permanently benefiting the soil, is of the utmost importance to this end.

The Guano treated of in this Supplement is so highly commended after practical use by many of our planters, that it must prove an object of the highest interest to our agricultural readers.

The subject is susceptible of most interesting consideration, and should receive that attention which its importance demands.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

Its composition compared with Peruvian Guano. The reasons why it is a better fertilizer for the culture of COTTON, CORN *and* TOBACCO. *Its importance as conducing to permanent improvement of soils. Its economy.*

The composition and character of this Guano is identical with that of Peruvian Guano. It contains the same elements, and is of the same *ultimate* origin. It differs from Peruvian simply in the *proportions* in which the *same elements* of fertility exist to each other.

That this difference constitutes it a fertilizer better adapted to the culture of cotton, corn and tobacco than Peruvian Guano, we think will be made manifest by the following considerations:

All who have given the subject attention know that *animal matter yielding Ammonia, Soluble Phosphate*, and *Bone Phosphate of Lime*, are the substances or elements which constitute the value of Peruvian Guano, and all commercial fertilizers. This is a matter of neither doubt or uncertainty, but of fact. Hence, as the results of chemical analysis, by *competent* chemists, are definite and certain, there is no difficulty in arriving at the *actual* value of any fertilizer brought into market. The same results must follow from the same agencies found in any other Guano, with modifications arising from different proportions of the elements.

Knowing, therefore, both the *excellencies* and *defects* of Peruvian Guano, arising from the quantity and proportions of its elements, we have a basis of facts from which deductions may be made, as to the causes of certain known results.

COMPOSITION OF SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

The following is the composition of this Guano; the proportions and quantities of the elements here given being the average of 16 cargoes consigned to this Agency and discharged at Baltimore, taken from authentic inspection reports of Doctors Piggot and Liebig, analytic chemists:

Nitrogenous animal matter	36.10 per cent.
Yielding ammonia	3.33
Phosphate of Lime *Soluble*	15.68 " "
Bone Phosphate of Lime	24.62 " "
Incombustible matter and moisture	23.60 " "

The following is the composition of Peruvian Guano, taken from official inspection reports in this market:

Nitrogenous animal matter	55 to 60 per cent.
Yielding ammonia....12 to 15 per cent.	
Bone Phosphate of Lime	28 " 25 " "
Incombustible matter and moisture	17 " 15 " "

A part of the phosphoric acid in Peruvian Guano *stated* as phosphate of lime exists as phosphate of ammonia, and is soluble, but the quantity so existing is small.

It will be seen by a comparison, that while *Sol. Pacific Guano* contains less animal matter and *ammonia* than Peruvian, it contains in all *nearly double* the quantity of Phosphate of Lime; and that considerably more than *one-third* of the whole exists in a form *immediately soluble*.

Now the practical question is, does this proportion of the same elements constitute it a better fertilizer than Peruvian Guano. An answer to this important inquiry can best be given by calling attention to the *defects*, manifested in the use of Peruvian Guano, and considering the causes from which they arise.

THE DEFECTS OF PERUVIAN GUANO AND THEIR CAUSES.

Every planter who has applied Peruvian Guano for more than one or two seasons has noticed: *First*, That if the season prove favorable (or seasonable) the tendency is to an *excessive* growth of the weed, which proves to greater or less extent detrimental to the yield of saleable product. The cause of this defect is unquestionably due to the excess of animal matter and ammonia, in the Guano, which from its highly stimulating effect, (or a result analogous thereto.) superinduces an excessive vegetable growth, while on the other hand the supply of Phosphate of Lime is inadequate to sustain the vegetable growth and furnish the supply needed to develop the fruit.

Secondly, If drought intervene after Peruvian Guano is applied, it is noticed that however well the crop may have started, its growth is suspended; the crop "fires," and if the drought be prolonged the investment proves a comparative, if not total loss.

This defect is the result of two causes: *First*, The excess of nitrogen or ammonia in the Guano superinduces the development of an unnatural quantity of *sap* and *juices* in the plant; the intervention of drought prevents the decomposition of the Guano by reason of the absence of sufficient moisture, which suddenly cuts off the supply of sap, and consequently the plant *rapidly fails;* a result analogous to that produced in the human system by the sudden suspension of stimulants. The second cause is found in the fact that nearly all the Phosphate found in Peruvian Guano exists simply as *neutral* or *bone* phosphate, which is not immediately soluble, but is converted into soluble phosphate during the process of the decomposition of the Guano. Ample moisture is a *necessary condition* to this result, hence the absence of sufficient moisture in consequence of drought prevents the conversion into soluble form, and the plant cannot take up the undissolved phosphate.

Thirdly, It is almost universally conceded, especially by those who have continued the use of Peruvian Guano through a period of years, that its effect is to diminish the productive power of the soil. This result has been so manifest in those parts of the country where it was first introduced that it has fallen almost into disuse. In Maryland not one-tenth of the quantity is now consumed that formerly was. We hold it capable of a rational demonstration, that the continued use of Peruvian Guano for a period of 15 years, in quantity *as usually applied*, must result in ruinous depreciation to any ordinary soil. Certainly this is a material defect. Its cause is found in the fact that the only element in Peruvian Guano that can contribute to permanent improvement is *Phosphate of Lime.* Of this element it contains the small quantity of 25 per cent.; hence, in an ordinary application of the Guano, the soil does not receive a supply equivalent to the loss sustained in the production of the crop removed, and the inevitable result is depreciation, which becomes manifest after continued use. Improvement can only be had by the application of a larger quantity than is removed; this cannot be done by the use of Peruvian Guano, without the *useless, injurious* and *extravagant* waste of ammonia.

That the foregoing results, noticed in the use of Peruvian Guano, constitute important defects, is manifestly true. That they are due to the causes named does not admit of a rational doubt.

THESE DEFECTS DO NOT EXIST IN SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

First, This Guano contains about one-fourth the quantity of ammonia found in Peruvian; hence the effects arising from an excess of that element are not manifested in its use. That this quantity of ammonia, accompanied with *ready formed* soluble Phosphate of Lime, manifests equal effects in the early stages of the crop is demonstrated by experience.*

Secondly, The quantity of Phosphate of Lime in this Guano is nearly double that found in Peruvian, hence it supplies the soil with a quantity greater than is removed by the crops, and thus necessarily enhances its productive power.

Thirdly, More than *one-third* of its large quantity of *Phosphate of Lime* exists as *ready formed soluble* phosphate, hence its action is not *contingent* to near the same extent as Peruvian, upon the presence of moisture; therefore, in the event of *drought*, crops fertilized with it continue their growth, and do not *fire* and *fail* as when fertilized with Peruvian. That its effects are *modified* by protracted drought is true, but not to one-fourth the extent as is the case with Peruvian Guano.

Fourthly, For purposes of rapid improvement it may be applied in *large* quantities without *loss* or *detriment* arising from waste of ammonia.

If the use of Pacific Guano confirms the deductions made, then we have *a demonstration* that the defects of Peruvian Guano arise from the causes named, and further, that this Guano is a fertilizer of *greater real value* to the agriculture of the country than Peruvian Guano.

Pacific Guano was used on the last cotton, corn and tobacco crops in all the Southern States, with results *fully* and *entirely* sustaining our deductions. The testimony of planters from all parts of the South must be accepted as conclusive evidence as to the fact. We and our Agents are prepared to furnish an array of concurrent testimony on this point that must convince all who can be convinced of any fact by human testimony.*

Another fact of material importance in relation to this Guano is its economy. While its value is actually greater its cost is materially less, its price being from $20 to $30 less per ton than Peruvian. The reason of this difference in price is, that it is owned and controlled by *American citizens*, and not by a foreign government, hence it is not subject to the same advance arising from the premium on gold. The packages of this Guano are branded with the name of John S. Reese & Co. None other is genuine.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO CO.,
Office 71 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

*See Correspondence on next page.

The following table exhibits the analysis of 16 cargoes Soluble Pacific Guano, the average of which is given as the basis of comparision with Peruvian. The original authenticated manuscripts may be seen at our Office. The cargoes do not stand in the order of their arrival.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	Per cent. of animal matter.	Per cent. ammonia yielded.	Per cent. of soluble Phosphate.	Per cent. of bone Phosphate.	By whom inspected.
Cargo per Mary E. Amsden	35.99	3.40	16.40	22.93	Dr. Piggot.
" " Carrie Melvin...	33.02	3.36	16.63	22.11	" "
" " Trendilin.....	36.00	3.13	16.47	23.09	" "
" " Grace Clifton....	37.06	3.04	15.04	26.74	" "
" " Onedia.....	35.36	3.28	14.00	23.79	" "
" " Emily.....	32.72	3.44	17.38	20.82	" "
" " Damon	35.11	3.05	14.17	22.51	" "
" " Bircherd & Torry	35.51	2.97	15.94	21.74	" "
" " Lacon.....	38.04	3.59	17.10	26.07	Dr. Liebig.
" " Jos Walpler	31.98	3.33	15.37	25.30	Dr. Piggot.
" " Flyaway.....	35.11	3.52	12.90	28.40	Dr. Liebig.
" " Clara Elwell....	40.45	3.63	15.19	28.75	Dr. Piggot.
" " Lucy A. Orcutt..	36.05	3.25	14.80	28.12	" "
" " Ira Laffrenier....	37.83	3.41	15.10	24.51	" "
" " Paladium.....	39.71	3.40	17.07	24.32	" "
Average 16 cargoes.	36.10	3.33	15.68	24.62	

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER, 1866.

Attention is invited to the annexed statement by Dr. A. Snowden Piggot, analytic chemist, in relation to the inspection of Soluble Pacific Guano, from which it will be seen that the business of this Agency is conducted on the only correct principles adapted to the prosecution of this important trade, for the protection and safety, both of the buyer and seller.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., *Gen'l Agents.*

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, 59 GAY STREET, BALTIMORE.

I hereby certify that I am in the habit of inspecting every cargo of *Soluble Pacific Guano* arriving in this market consigned to John S. Reese & Co.

The samples for inspection are taken by myself or one of my assistants, without the interference or presence of any one connected with the sale of the Guano.

A perfectly fair representative of the lots actually offered for sale is thus obtained, since the samples are taken direct from the packages in which it is sold. The sample thus taken is inspected by actual analysis in this laboratory, and the report is based in all cases upon the results of a veritable sample of the cargo.

It is only just to the agents of this valuable Guano to state that it is remarkably uniform in its quality and composition, and that recent importations contain more *soluble phosphoric acid* than previous cargoes, and are, therefore, to that extent superior.

[Signed] A. SNOWDEN PIGGOT,
Analytic and Consulting Chemist.

Correspondence from Edgecombe Co., North Carolina.

We invite especial attention to the following communication from Edgecombe county, N. C. The writer, Mr. Robt. Norfleet, is well known, both in his own and other States, as a most successful planter, and was for many years identified with the great agricultural improvements made in the county of Edgecombe. The system of improved culture, and the liberal use of fertilizers in that county, has rendered it famous for its large products of cotton. The crop of Edgecombe county was increased over 400 per cent. in a period of fifteen years, up to 1861. The same results are practical throughout the South, if similar appliances are used.

Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., N. C., Dec. 27th, 1866.

MESSRS. JNO. S. REESE & Co., Baltimore.

Gentlemen: Your favor asking information in regard to the effect of "Pacific Guano" on the cotton and corn crops of this County and the most popular method of its application, came to hand a few days ago, and I have sought the first leisure moment to reply.

I believe the fertilizer above mentioned, constituted two thirds, or at all events one half of all the bought manures that were used here on the cotton crop of the past season, and if I may judge from the applications that have been made to me to furnish it for the next, I should certainly pronounce it the most popular fertilizer that has ever been introduced into this section, so proverbial for high manuring with commercial and home made materials, and large productions of cotton and corn.

I was not at all surprised that the Pacific Guano made so favorable an impression on those who used it, as I was induced to believe from reading the reports of the analysis of this guano, made by the distinguished chemists of your city, Doctors Liebig and Piggot, who concurred in the opinion, that it contained in its composition, such a combination of elements in quantity and condition, as to render it an extraordinary and exceedingly valuable manure, eminently adapted to the wants of the cotton plant. The opinion expressed by Doctor Piggot, which was so fully verified in the past season, that this guano contained a peculiar quality that would "give to the young plant great vigor in the first commencement of its existence," places it in the catalogue of fertilizers at the head of the list. A guano or manure that has the tendency to hasten the growth of the cotton plant from the time of its coming up to maturity even under the most unfavorable circumstances, as was the case last spring, is or ought to be highly valued by the planter, as it is equivalent in this latitude, to the addition of two or three weeks to the cotton season.

As to the "Flour of Bone" nothing can be said in its behalf, than has been said before and repeated thousands of times. Even before the raw bones could be reduced to a powder as it is now by machinery, it was used in all the older countries that had made much agricultural progress. In the condition you furnish it, mixed with such other material as will hasten its decomposition, I conceive it to be second to no other fertilizer, for the crops of all kinds, grown in this state. I have used Pacific Guano and the Flour of Bone in equal quantities mixed in my garden the past season. I have never had so good a garden before, and am compelled to attribute it to the manure used. Such manures as answer a good purpose for garden crops, where plants are maturing at all seasons of the year, never fail in favorable seasons to produce good *field* crops. Many of our planters used the two manures combined, some using 100 pounds of each, others 130 pounds of guano, and 70 pounds of bone per acre, thoroughly mixed and sown in the drill or furrow. This mode is gaining favor, especially with such of our farmers or planters who are firmly of the opinion that 200 lbs. of the guano is more than ought to be used in the drill unless mixed with some other less active material. This may be a new and singular idea and perhaps an erroneous one, but there was certainly much force in the argument of one of our best farmers who takes that ground and acts upon it.

It had for many years before the late war been a custom of our planters to mix all of their concentrated manures such as guano, cotton seed, stable manure, &c., with swamp mud, woods mould, ditch banks, &c., in such quantities as to afford about 500 bushels of the compost to the acre for cotton. This work was usually put through between the 15th December and the 1st of March, at the cost of much hard work to hand and team. It was persisted in however, as it was considered the most speedy manner of improving the land, and the surest system of producing large crops while the improvement was going on, but now that the labor of the negro cannot be controlled as it was then, and has an unconquerable aversion to this kind of work, and have pretty much their own way in all things appertaining to field work, it is to be presumed that this method of manuring will have to be relinquished, and some other adopted that it is to be hoped will answer as good or better purpose. If it should give rise to deeper and better ploughing, more thorough drainage, and other improvements of which there is much need, the time may come and that speedily, when it may be considered a fortunate occurrence that the whole system was broken up.

It is important in using guano to instruct the laborers to apply it as equally as possible in the furrows. To attain this end the proper quantity for a furrow, fifty or a hundred yards in length should be weighed to each hand, and let him try it, and see how near he can come to making it hold out. Let this be repeated until he gets accustomed to spreading it evenly along the furrow, which if he has any tact, will be much sooner than one would suppose at the first trial. *No one need expect the full benefit from the guano, unless this matter is attended to and accomplished.*

I have heard of two persons who used guano for the corn crop. Both of these speak highly of its effect. A much larger quantity in my opinion should be applied to corn than cotton, and it should be used broadcast.

To give you a better idea of the effect of the Guano by itself and the guano and bone flour mixed, I will give you the statements of several of our best farmers who authorized me to do so if you desired it. I will mention here that of the large number of persons who bought these fertilizers last spring, I have heard but *two* speak of them in a way that could be possibly construed as unfavorable. One of these used 5 tons each of Pacific Guano, Flour of Bone and Peruvian Guano, and if he can save it will as he states make 190 bales weighing 400 lbs. each on 190 acres of land. The other used 5 tons Pacific and 5 tons Peruvian Guano, and will make 130 bales. The latter has not said that he will use no more Pacific, but he is very emphatic in declaring he will never use any more Peruvian Guano. These gentlemen certainly have cause to complain. The former especially. What! only *one* bale of cotton per acre!

Mr. Jesse Mercer, a practical farmer, and a man of sterling integrity, made an experiment last season with the following manures: Peruvian Guano, Patapsco Guano, *Pacific Guano*, Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, and Coe's Superphosphate of Lime. The PacificGuano used in this experiment cost $76 per ton laid down here, the quantity used in the experiment was 35 lbs. which made 80 lbs. more cotton than the unmanured land of the same size laying alongside of the manured. Or in other words, the land without manure made 60 lbs. The guanoed land 140 lbs.

The Peruvian Guano cost $120 per ton. 35 lbs. were used on land adjacent of the same size and resulted in a product of 119 lbs., the unmanured land along side produced 70 lbs. The Peruvian cost 60 per cent. more than the Pacific Guano, while the Pacific in the above experiment shows in the yield of cotton a gain of 133⅓ per cent. and the Peruvian about 72 per cent. As regards the other fertilizers used in the experiment, I prefer to say nothing, as the agents for their sale at this point can do so if they think proper.

Mr. C. B. Killibrew opened his cotton furrows and applied in the drill the usual compost manure in the drill and then sowed Pacific Guano at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre, leaving six or eight furrows without guano. The guanoed land produced an excess of 200 lbs. over the land with compost only.

Mr. William F. Knight applied 200 lbs. of Pacific Guano and averaged 500 lbs. more cotton than the unmanured land produced. He made 1050 lbs. of cotton in the seed per acre and had 150 acres in cultivation.

Doct. Wm. G. Noble used 200 lbs. of Pacific Guano per acre and averaged about 400 lbs. of seed cotton in excess of the unmanured land.

Mr. Blount Bryan used three tons of Guano. He left one row unmanured in order to see what effect the manure would have. He picked less than half from that row, than the adjoining one manured.

From De Bow's Review.

MEMORIES OF THE WAR.

"Would shake hands with a king upon his throne,
And think it kindness to his majesty.
A stubborn race fearing and flattering none."
The Yankee Nation—HALLECK.

"In climes where fields of tropic vigor rear
Rich crops that task the Southern farmer's care,
Cotton of snowy fleece, luxuriant cane,
And rice with drooping heads of golden grain,
Where safe from fortune, sable laborers share
The feast, rejoicing, that their hands prepare;
Stern in resolve, and ardent like his skies,
To tread the shining path where glory lies,
Frank, courteous, brave, tenacious of his claims,
Prompt to abandon gain for nobler aims,
The dauntless yeoman laughs at war's alarms,
And bids defiance to the world in arms."
The Old South—GRAYSON.

"Safe from harrassing doubts and annual fears,
He dreads no famine in unfruitful years;
If harvests fail from inauspicious skies,
The master's providence his food supplies.
No paupers perish here from want of bread—
Far other fortune (free from care and strife
For work or bread) attends the negro's life;
And as through life no pauper want he knows,
Laments no poor-house penance at its close."
The Negro in Lang Syne—GRAYSON.

The first blow of the war, as it is well known, was struck in the harbor of Charleston. This venerable city which had been the earliest to raise the flag of resistance, was destined to strike boldly and vehemently in its defence, as in a mysterious providence she was destined to suffer beyond all others in the fearful struggle which had been inaugurated.

As soon as South Carolina seceded from the Union, she sent some of her prominent citizens to Washington to arrange for the cession of the fortifications in the harbor, and to agree upon some terms, if it were practicable, to prevent the effusion of blood. Their efforts proving a failure, other commissioners were sent by the Confederate Government, as soon as it was formed, but with no better success. The pressure from the North was too great to allow Mr. Lincoln to consent to the abandonment of these strongholds, although there is abundant evidence that he inclined to do so at one time, and sanctioned the publication of a paper which committed him to that course. At the critical moment a secret convocation of Northern Governors at Washington in one night changed the programme. Mr. Seward in the language of the day "coquetted with the commissioners," in order to gain time and gave assurances which it was alleged were not complied with.

The Confederate authorities though willing to stipulate, pending negotiations, not to disturb in any manner the existing occupation of the forts, very clearly could not consent, having in view their own safety and, consistency, to see their garrisons strengthened, or their capacity to maintain themselves in any way increased. The expectation was that by close blockade they would be compelled before long to surrender. On the first attempt of the United States to communicate with Fort Sumter, therefore, the steamer was fired upon and driven back, and when not long after it was understood that a fleet had secretly set sail from a Northern port with the same destination, and with objects not clearly understood, the public mind of the South was aroused to the highest pitch.

Fort Sumter was a strong and almost unassailable work, and at distances ranging from one to three miles was surrounded by other fortifications and works, which were either of ancient date, or had been constructed since the secession of the State.—These latter were manned and defended by several thousand State troops under the command of the distinguished Beauregard. That skillful engineer and commander, who had so admirably planned the defenses, was telegraphed as soon as news of the fleet had reached the Confederate Capitol, to open communication with the garrison under Major Anderson, and demand its immediate surrender, and if this should be refused to proceed at once to reduce it.

Acting upon these orders, a memorable day and night were consumed, but at three o'clock in the morning, negotiations having failed, the fire from an immense line of batteries opened upon the devoted fortress, and a rain of shot and shell was poured upon it for twenty-four hours. This the garrison answered with like heroism, until the whole interior of the fort was involved in flames, and the magazines (were in immediate danger of explosion. Then amid the shouts of soldiery along the line of beach, and behind frowning parapets, (which were answered by thousands and ten thousands in the neighboring city, who from the wharves, house tops, and from every possible position had witnessed the exciting scene,) a white flag was seen to go up, and the roar of battle was followed by the calm of death.

So perfect were the means of aggression and defence, that not a soul was harmed in the protracted and fearful struggle, but as the news of it flashed over the wires, the excitement of the country surpassed everything that had been witnessed in history. Well must we all recall those ever memorable days, and the awful emotions which were aroused. Was it possible, after all, that the issue would be war? Was it possible, there was not wisdom enough among the great men of the country to settle such a question without the shedding of perhaps oceans of blood? Was this, indeed, the beginning of fierce, sanguinary strife between brothers, fathers, sons and friends, and what would be the result, and where would it all end? Was the old flag gone forever, and was it settled beyond appeal that we must maintain a separate government, and do it only by the sword? Sad were the thoughts which could not be repressed, and thoughtful people could not unite in the general jubilation.

At the North the effect was magical. It seemed as if the whole people, from Maine to the Chesapeake, and to the Falls of St. Anthony, were made delirious with excitement and passion. All the large cities were covered over with flags, and the neglect to hang them out, incited at once the violence of the mob. A reign of terror had commenced, and woe to the individual who expressed Southern sympathy or betrayed Southern connections. The cry of "war," "war," was alone heard, and it seemed as if millions were ready to rush forward and sweep the South out of existence. It was a time indeed that tried men's souls, but the people of the South never for an instant faltered.

Not until this moment did her people realize the true condition of affairs, and when, immediately after, the President of the United States issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand troops, it was discovered how little preparation had been made by her for such an event. It was vainly thought that the call would not be responded to, and it is certain that the first volunteers regarded themselves as merely called upon to defend the national capital, believed to be in imminent danger. The response was, however, hearty and general, and regrets were now everywhere heard that we had been so long inactive. The great question of arms and munitions of war had been sadly neglected, and during many favourable months a few only had been introduced. With the product of our heavy exportations immense quantities might have been easily had. Although many thousands were taken from the various fortresses occupied by our troops, they were in part unsuited for service and the alterations and adaptations required mechanics and workshops, of which there was the greatest deficiency among us. So little did the government appreciate the danger, that an appropriation to purchase only some eight or ten thousand muskets was asked, and leading members of the administration declared that the affair would only be of a few weeks, that our armies could march, if need be, almost unresisted upon New York and Boston, whilst others high in influence were heard to say they "would undertake to drink all the blood that would be shed."

It was charged, it is true, by the North, that Southern statesmen had so arranged matters aided by the Secretary of War under President Buchanan, Gov. Floyd, that all of the Southern military posts should be abundantly supplied with arms in order that they might readily be used upon an emergency which they foresaw. There was no truth in the allegation likely to affect the reputation of these gentlemen, inasmuch as they had done nothing more than what the law required, which was to make an equal and just distribution of arms between the States, and supply such as had hitherto been neglected. This was the head and front of their offending.

The war had indeed in reality opened, and its fratricidal strife was destined to reign for over four years, converting the land into a very pandemonium.

"What thoughts conflicting then were shared
* * * * *
And something of a strange remorse,
Rebelled against the sanctioned sin of blood,
And christian was of natural brotherhood."

CONTRAST OF THE ARMIES.

At the commencement of the war it was evident that the belligerents clearly misunderstood each other. The practice of non-resistance which prevailed at the North, was regarded as an evidence of cowardice by the South, and the ever-vaunted chivalry of the South was considered on the other hand as but the flimsy covering of bluster and bravado. Gen. Scott who at first commanded the Northern armies endeavoured to remove the delusion when he retorted upon those who chided his failures, "that those who had taken him into Mexico, now kept him out of Richmond." The South, however, continued for a long time to assert that one of its soldiers was a match for three of the Yankees. One of its leading orators, who afterwards sealed his devotion by his blood, confidently asserted that he could *whip* back invasion from the frontiers, and even the little children sung,

"A blue cockade and a rusty gun,
Make those Yankees run like fun."

Certain it is that the South, from its habits and education, enjoyed many and great advantages as a school for arms. Its pursuits and institutions inclined to them, and the nature of the climate was favorable to bold enterprise and adventure. Military schools were common. The shot gun and rifle were familiar companions, and in the management of the horse no people in the world were superior. Her population, too, was homogeneous. The fight was upon her soil. Her homes and hearths were to be defended. Her convictions of duty amounted almost to religious presentment. Influences such as these account for heroism in her army, which was almost supernatural. It was an army that the earth had never equalled before. The talent, the worth, the intellect, all that was noble and distinguished in the States from Virginia to Texas, (to say nothing of accessions from other quarters,) the decendants of the men who fought with Washington at Yorktown, of the heroes who figured in all the great fights where the national eagle floated, or who vindicated the fame of the nation on the ocean, on the floors of Congress, in the chair of the Presidency or the Cabinet, or in the positions of honor abroad, had buckled on their armor, marshalled their cohorts, and in hot haste rushed to the front. Of one wing of this army even the historian of the enemy could not but exclaim: "who can ever forget that once looked upon it?—that array of tattered uniforms and bright muskets—that body of incomparable infantry, the Army of Northern Virginia, which for four years carried the revolt on its bayonets, opposing a constant front to the mighty concentration of power brought against it; which receiving terrible blows did not fail to give the like, and which vital in all its parts died only with its annihilation."

Taking the whole military establishment of the South into view, it may be said that although its material was of the very best character in many respects, it was deficient in that hardiness and inflexibility of purpose, that dogged pertinacity which knew no discouragement, that sternness of discipline which amounted to the precision of machinery, which characterized the army of the enemy. The lack of discipline, for which the officers encountered grave responsibilities, came to be more and more seriously felt as the war advanced, and the whole country was covered with straggling soldiers, and desertion, which by severe measures might easily have been suppressed, became a frequent event.

Let it not be told, to the discredit of our people, that they could only be kept in the path of honor and duty by resort to the extreme measures of conscription. Did the enemy succeed better until he had resorted to the draft or exhausted the resources of a meaner alternative, the bounty chest?—Was it otherwise when, in the classic days of 1776, desertion of whole companies and regiments left Washington at times almost helpless in front of the British? History, ancient and modern, has shown that no great war, however dear to the heart of the people and essential to their being, can be maintained by what is called moral suasion, and without regard to force. The evils of our conscription were, that it was too loosely and unequally enforced; that the discriminations were frequently odious, and the exemptions or details were multiplied without limit, furnishing what were called bomb proofs, into which thousands of the strong and the young were ensconed to the infinite disgust and demoralization of the common soldiery.

The Federal army, which *at first* consisted in great part of the scum of their cities, in which were intermixed foreigners of every nationality, and in greater numbers, was at first a mere mob, and notwithstanding a drilling of six months, fled in the first fight, on the mere appearance of a panic, and could no more be controlled than a herd of wild buffalo from the prairies. The teaching was worth a hundred victories to the North; and the victory to us proved worse than as many defeats. Henceforth the material improved and grew better and better every day; the infusion of foreigners was less, and the virtues were recognized of native ranks and native swords. The Confederate soldier awoke to the consciousness that an enemy not to be despised was in his front, and that no longer might odds be safely given in any encounter with him.

COMPARE THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TWO ARMIES.

Here stands a Federal camp. A thousand and ten thousand snow-white tents sweep farther than the eye may reach. The Star Spangled Banner of richest silk floats on the breeze, which swells with the "Hail Columbia" or "Yankee Doodle" of some grand band of brass which has figured in the saloons of the metropolitan cities.—Sleek and well-fed war horses neigh and prance; great herds of lowing cattle are seen in the rear. In yonder tent officers with blazing insignia and rich broadcloth send the jest around over all the viands of Fulton market and wines of France. The champagne pops. The fume of regalias scent the air. Velvety mats and cushions and cunningly-devised camp equipage are spread around. Books, newspapers and stationery, maps, charts and pictures! Enter again. This time you are in the soldiers' tent. What comfortable blankets and oil cloths and overcoats which might defy the snows of Greenland; what well-filled haversacks; a little stove warms him, good coffee cheers him; all of those oxen bleed for him, and well-baked bread crowns his board! See that yellow flag. It covers the hospital. Enter if you please. There are piles of bandages, pills and potions and specifics in neat boxes and vessels of glass crown the shelves. Those cases are the most exquisitely-fine instruments of surgery. Those surgeons and those nurses are practised and expert. There are cordials and wines in those bottles. There are lemons and ice and all the delicacies of the tropics in those enclosures. Those sick men are clothed in fine linen and repose on genial couches. That body is being embalmed to be sent home.

Oh, dreary contrast! We are now in a Confederate camp: no tents are here; the war has worn them out. No silken banner floats—it is in shreds and patches and cannot be replaced. The solitary fife and drum discourse the inspiring strains of "Dixie." Lank and worn the war horse plucks the leaves and barks the trees; a few cows, tough and old and attenuated await their fate. Under that tree gray frocks, faded and worn, with some lace and embroidery, an old newspaper printed on one side, and an old map and a spy-glass which was used in the Mexican war, tell that Stonewall Jackson or Forrest are there. Around that fire, smoke dried, reclining on the naked earth, two or three on a blanket, as a matter of economy; the overcoat is in tatters, the haversack is turned inside out, the canteen has been traded for from a Yankee prisoner, the cloak has been picked up on a battle-field—yon have the Confederate soldier! Those boots gape and let in the cold and rain; that hat has been shot to pieces; those pantaloons have lost six inches of the extremity—but when can they be replaced? The soldier cooks his hard meal bread and toasts his bacon on the embers, and in his tin cup he has contrived a substitute for coffee, which is not honored by either milk or sugar. Noble soldier! He is not cursing the commissary or the quarter-master, but recounting the adventures of yesterday in which many a dear comrade went down, telling rough jokes of the day, or rejoicing in the glorious conflict of arms which the morrow will bring forth.

But we have said nothing of our hospitals. Seek not to recall the sickening picture.—At first we did very well, but soon, even ordinary comforts were impracticable, and thousands died from the mere want of those ministrations of medicine and genial stimulants which it became impossible to provide!

Let us at least do the army of the North the justice to say, that although it had thousands of base and bad men in its ranks, it had thousands of noble and true ones, and that although it robbed and plundered and burnt and desolated at times, it yet often protected and saved. Some of its leaders were just men and great men. The final report of their chief in command was like a thrilling romance of the Middle Ages. Never commander before since the days of Xerxes or Alexander swayed the movements of such hosts or regulated the military movements of a million of men operating with a common plan and in accord in a million and a half square miles of territory. The world had seen nothing grander before, and is not likely soon to see it again.

THE DEFENCE OF OUR CITIES.

"Well may we sing her loveliness,
This pleasant land of ours,
Her sunny smiles, her golden fruits,
And all her golden flowers.

* * * * *

"The merry dance delights us not,
As in that better time,
When oft in happy bands we met,
With spirits like our clime."
WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS.

The siege and defence of our great cities were among the most striking and impressive events of the war. How can we say enough about the thrilling incidents which pertain to the story of RICHMOND, and which are almost as romantic as the stories that we read of in the books of the Crusades and of Chivalry. Her maidens stripped themselves of their jewels, and her matrons of their plate, when the Confederate coffers were at their ebb; and in every mansion, as in every modest dwelling, her devoted women tended the sick and soothed the sorrow of the dying. We resided a portion of the war in her midst, and made frequent visits to her afterwards, and never could sufficiently extol the spirit and devotion which were found in the same degree nowhere else. Wrapped in flames in the closing hour of the war, she became but a hideous wreck of what Richmond had been.

The fate of Wilmington followed close upon that of Fort Fisher, which constituted her defence, but not without a fierce and bloody encounter, and not until for long years she had furnished by her shipping, which defied the blockade, inestimable supplies to the exhausted Confederacy.

Charleston—there she stood, piteously rained upon for nearly two years by shot and shell, a charred and crumbling ruin, proudly erect and defiant. No suppliant voice was heard. She had braved the lion and was not appalled by his roar. Mother of the revolution, she never disgraced her progeny. As battery after battery fell that had guarded her approaches, new and stronger ones were reared within. Grimly looking over the bay and over the ruined city sat Sumter, a new Gibraltar, guarded by devoted men under Rhett or Elliot, who, like the Spartans, literally fought under the shadow of the missiles of death which shrouded the sun. The world marveled that amid those ruins a foothold could still be had; but such was found, and the fortress which was wrested from the enemy by blows, refused to return until blows became of no avail. The city's doom had been settled in battle-fields far away.

We visited Charleston in those stirring days. An accidental fire had swept the abodes of her grand old historic personages, and the shot and shell of the foe had crushed and battered down her splendid business quarters, her warehouses and her quays. Frowning cannon looked out from behind embrasures in her beautiful East Bay battery; the paving stones of her streets had been removed for breastworks, and in the vast domain which stretched from what is called Calhoun street to the battery, no inhabitant was to have been; houses were closed and deserted, or rather broken through and wrecked; nothing visible but an occasional soldier or negro, whilst the angry bolts fell thick and fast. What rejoicing throughout all the land of the foe as the unhera'ded ministers of death crushed in upon the devoted city, whilst yet its people reposed in confident security. The idea was expressed by one of their favorite poets:

"It comes like the thief in the gloaming,
It comes and none may foretell
The place of the coming—the glaring;
They live in a sleepless spell
That wizens, and withers, and whitens;
It ages the young, and the bloom
Of the maiden in ashes of roses—
The swamp angel broods in his gloom.

"Who weeps for the woeful city,
Let him weep for our guilty kind."
* * * * * * * *
Vainly she calls upon Michael,
(The white man's seraph was he;)
For Michael has fled from his tower,
To the angels over the sea."

In the darkest hour it was written by one of her sons: "Let the vandal work proceed. The bells of St. Michael shall yet ring out merry peals for independence, and the stately mansions of those who claim the blood of the Rutleges, Middletons and Pinkneys, shall hang out blazing lights from the base to attic in honor of the geat event." * * * "The viper bites against a file. He batters Sumter into solidity and strength. He shells a city, the people of which have cheerfully conceded it a sacrifice for freedom. He confirms them in their faith. He renders them doubly devoted to the cause." "Ruin my house," said a prominent citizen to the General, "but I expect you to defend the lot." No other message came from any quarter.

Savannah and Mobile, which might have exhibited the resources of protracted siege, were destined to fall without trial of their strength. Both were taken, as it were, from the rear, and from a quarter where their guns were powerless. The spirit of defiance breathed in them both, and would have worked miracles had the test been made.

What shall we say of New Orleans? Fated city of the Crescent; lost in the earlier hours of the war, and left to suffer all the petty tyrannies of satrap rule. The days preceding the surrender we spent in her midst. What misplaced confidence! They had said at Richmond that New Orleans was impregnable, that no navy in the world could pass its forts. The ships came, however. The forts manfully did their work, but under cover of the darkness all impediment was surmounted. Then went down the mosquito fleet, from which the Confederacy had expected so much, in the encounter with huge "men-of-war." Then flamed upon her stocks our huge Leviathan which was to threaten even the harbor of New York. Then flamed and smoked the ten thousand cotton bales which lined the quays, and as the exultant fleet steamed up, then evacuated in hot haste, and without a blow, and with the loss of precious stores and munitions, the luckless confederates! Now insolent threats of bombardment unless the flag is lowered, which no citizen will undertake to do. Now women petition the athorities, "Let the flag stand and let the enemy do his worst." Then Butler and Mumford, the bastile, the inquisitorial process, and the light of the Crescent is quenched!

We may be brief in reference to Nashville. The fate of a fortress on the waters of the Cumberland settled her own. The fated chieftain, whose star set at Shiloh, was unable longer with a handful of men whom he had magnified, by his art, to withstand the advance of Buel's host. The Rock City, as she is called, fell an easy prey. All efforts to recover was impracticable. The last effort under the impetuous Hood, though skillfully planned, was tardily executed, and the delay as might have been expected resulted in defeat, and was about the final stroke which ruined the cause of the Confederacy.

VICKSBURG.

"The wall is rent the ruins yawn;
And with to-morrow's earliest dawn
O'er the disjointed mass shall vault,
The foremost of the fierce assault,
The bands are ranked."

And Vicksburg fell at last, and thousnds of the brave everywhere, as of some marvelous event of the days of Charlemange, King Arthur, or Richard Cœur-de-Lion heard the story. As the fall of New Orleans lost us the control of the Mississippi, Vicksburg and Port Hudson carried with with them the loss of all that was beyond, and practically divided the Confederacy forever. The event struck a damper to the hearts of thousands and shook, for the first time, the faith that the success of the cause was predestined.

Marvelous pertinacity of defence! Lion in the path of the invader, who, when the works before New Orleans were carried, congratulated himself, that no serious impediment blocked his way to the Ohio! It was the truth but for an hour. At the first summons to surrender, almost the single gun boomed out the answer, "Mississippians do not know how to surrender." Then for long months was pressed the vigorous defense and valorous assault, but the lion's teeth alone were shown. The rain of fire and iron was unheeded. Even women and the children forgot their sense of danger, as we were told in a chronicle of the day:

"Amid the screams of mortar and Parrot shells bursting around them as if the very demons had broken loose, these heroic women remained unawed. When the enemy endeavored to storm our works, the anxiety on their part was that we should repel them, and the joy that they evinced on learning that we had done so, were of the most striking nature, and on the day of the engagement with the Cincinnati, a large number congregated on the most prominent points of the city to witness the fight, regardless of the shells bursting around them."

Surrounded in front and in rear, and to the right and to the left; exhausted by ceaseless vigils and blows; with provisions and ammunition well-nigh exhausted, the heroic garrison surrendered at last to numbers many times their own, on the 4th of July, 1863, and such was the admiration evinced by the foe, that as they marched out and grounded arms, no shout of triumph was uttered—each victor seemed to realize for himself

"The stern joy which warriors feel
In foemen worthy of their steel."

Well spoke the eloquent Trescot (in his eulogium upon Elliott) of the claims of the dead Confederates upon the living, and what he said of the heroic Elliott is applicable to ten thousand others:

"He was faithful to us in his life—let us be true to his memory. The cause in which he fought has perished. The great chieftain whose commission he bore is a worn and dying captive; the flag under which he served is furled and put away forever; and over his dust in proud triumph floats the 'Star Spangled Banner.' But if we are ever to look again upon that banner as the symbol of a common and re-united country, its stars must shine kindly upon our dead, and 'its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land,' must cast no shadow of shame on the graves of men like him."

*Swinton's Army of the Potomac.

Greeley's Lectures.

Horace lectured in Washington Thursday night. In the course of his lecture he said that he thought that Washington, Jefferson, Adams, and the early founders of the government were responsible for the late war. If they had, with a sense of justice, been as keen to limit the duration of slavery as they were to abolish the slave trade, the late war would have been avoided.

On the subject of reconstruction, he said this was a republic, and a true republic can have no subjects, any more than a true republican can have slaves. If you ask what the condition must be for the admission of the late Confederate States, I would say that when a black man, wearing the Federal blue, with a black skin, can travel through the South with as much impunity as rebels in gray can through the North, I shall believe they are truly fit for reconstruction.

An exchange paper tells the following very affecting story:

A darkey stood on the banquette bare, brooding over his woes; sad was his heart and kinky his hair; his gizzard feet were exposed to air, and exceedingly seedy his clo's. Oh! why did de cuss wid de blue coat come to set dis darkey free? I was happy wid Cuffee and Jumbo Jum; wid plenty to eat and plenty ob rum, and Dinah was happy wid me. Old massa was good, for when I was sick in my snug old cabin home, de doctor was sent for to cure my pain; I was sheltered from sun, and storm and rain. Oh! why did de buro come?—Now dis nigger stands in de crowded streets, wid his clo's all tattered and torn; and no one gives me work to do, nor wittles to eat; and de man in blue doesn't pity dis darkey forlorn. If massa would only take me home on de old plantation once more I'd pick de cotton and tend de cane and never think of freedom again as I used to did before.

The darkey ceased; the tears from his eyes stood on his black cheek bone. The sun's hot rays fell on his head, and a hearty wish that he might "go dead" was the last we heard him groan.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

The Impeachment Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 P. M.

A prominent Republican member of the House, in a recent letter to a friend, says, touching upon the impeachment business: My own opinion is, and has been, that it will amount to nothing.

All reports that the Judiciary Committee have taken evidence in, bearing hard on the President, are false. Not a single witness has been examined and the committee is proceeding very cautiously.

The lobbys are filling with representatives of the various interests that are affected by the tariff.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23—P. M.

SENATE—In the Senate various petitions, including one for the reimbursement of the money taken by the St. Albans raiders were presented.

A bill extending Daniel Woodbury's Horse Power Patents was referred to the committee of Patents.

A long bill, defining the homestead laws was referred to the committee on Public Lands.

A bill passed by the House at noon to-day, prescribing rules for the qualification of lawyers practicing in the United States Courts, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

A bill for the relief of the heirs of Jno. E. Boulligney, formerly a member of Congress from Louisiana, passed; it confirms a title to 75,000 acres of land in Lousiana to the heirs.

The tariff bill was taken up and long speeches were made and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The Republicans voting against Boutwell's bill were Hale, Latham, McLure and Stilwell.

The committee of Ways and Means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the tax on tonnage.

The Judiciary committee obtained leave to report on the 8eight hour system of labor at any time.

A bill providing for a yearly term of the United States Circuit Court in October at Little Rock, Arkansas, passed.

The Judiciary committee reported adversely to the bill regulating the time and manner of electing United States Senators.

A bill limiting the time of filing claims in the Court of Claims to six years, passed. Two hours were consumed in hearing excuses, &c, of those absent last night without leave.

A bill providing for a successor to the Presidential office was taken up and discussed and ordered to be printed, and referred to the judiciary committee. The House went into the committee of the whole on the Post Office appropriations, and adjourned.

Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

NEW YORK, Jan 23.

The receipts of Cotton at this port the past week were 16,009 bales. Exports 7,844 bales. Stock on hand and shipboard, not cleared, 193,009 bales.—Receipts at all the ports since 1st September, 869,000 bales against about 1,000,000 last year.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.

The receipts of Cotton at all the ports of delivery since the opening of the Cotton year, as made up last evening, amounts to 950,000 bales.

Congressmen from Kansas.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Jan. 23.

Pomeroy has been elected to Congress for the long term, by a vote of 84 to 25. E. G. Ross, to fill the vacancy was also elected by vote of 68 to 40.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—6 P. M.

Cotton half cent. lower and more doing—sales of 1,200 bales Middling Uplands at 33½@34 cents. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers. Corn dull and 1 cent. lower. Provisions generally dull and heavy. Mess Pork $21 for new and $19 31 for old. Whiskey nominal.—Groceries quiet. Rice quiet and firm at 10½ cents for Carolina. Spirits Turpentine 66@76 cents ₱ gallon. Rosin $4 50@$10. Wool firm—sales of 85,000 lbs. at 45@63c. for Domestic fleece; 24@30c. for Texas, and 21 for Mexican. Freights firmer. Cotton 5 1-16. Corn and Barley 6½d. ₱ sail.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—6 P. M.

At the last board the market was somewhat improved. Gold 134½. U. S. five-twenties of '62, 107⅜; of '64, 105½; new, 104½. Money easy at 107; ten-forties, 99⅜, seven-thirties, all sorts, 104¼.

There was an unsettled feeling in the money market toward the close, owing to a stock exchange failure and a heavy decline in stocks.

The demand for money was not at 107, while government bankers generally supplied at 106.—The discount market is inactive at 107@108 for prime paper, as capitalists prefer to employ their idle funds on calls. Pending the impeachment of the President, and the continued contraction in currency business is depressed. Gold closed at 134⅜. Foreign exchange quiet; Governments heavy and lower; stocks were firmer at the last board.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23—6 P. M.

Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands 34 cents; markets generally steady.

MOBILE, Jan. 23—6 P. M.

Sales to day of 1,300 bales Cotton; there is a limited demand and prices are lower. The market closed dull—middling 31 cents.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23—6 P. M.

Cotton dull; Liverpool Middling 31@31¼ cents; New York Middling 33 cents. Sales of 400 bales.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire Wednesday morning, was occasioned by the burning of a hole in the roof of the residence of Mr. H. M. Bishop, on Sixth between Chesnut and Muiberry streets, which was caused by sparks from the chimney. The fire was discovered before it had made any progress of consequence, and prompt action being taken it was almost instantly extinguished, otherwise the destruction of property would have been great, owing to the scarcity of water in that quarter.

We think it is due the citizens residing in that locality, that some measures should be taken by the city to construct cisterns for their convenience in time of fires. In the present condition of affairs they are at the mercy of the flames, simply because of the difficulties which exist in the way of procuring a sufficient quantity of water to make their efforts availing.

The following lines have been sent to us for publication by an unknown author, who, we suppose, has been ——, well—we will not say:

MARK'S LAMENT.

My heart is sad and lonely now,
The future looks gloomy and dark,
For Bet has sent me up the spout,
Alas, for poor old Mark.

I know I loved her all too well,
The truth I'll not deny,
But my devotion was in vain,
For now I'm "kicked" *sky high.*

I will not murmur at my fate,
Nor the Lord's decrees gainsay,
His spirit works upon our hearts
In a mysterious way.

I will not stamp my Sunday hat,
I'll neither cry nor curse,
Although it is a hard old case,
Thank God it is no worse.

W.

The Southern press have put Butler down to a great degree, and he is indebted for present attentions mainly to Northern editors. Here is one of the last—which we take from the New Haven *Register:*

EPIGRAM.

How brave a soldier Butler was,
Let this one fact reveal,
That even silver spoons and forks
Were worthy of his *steal.*

Increase of Population.

The population of New York State by the new census is 3,827,818, an increase of 361,602 from 1855, which is almost wholly in the commercial and manufacturing districts, the agricultural counties remaining nearly stationary, and seven of them showing an actual diminution.

Commercial Failures.

In the New York *Times* of the 18th, we find some interesting and significant statistics with reference to the commercial failures at the North for the past year, as well as for the preceding years.

In 1862 the aggregate liabilities of those who failed was, in round numbers, $23,000,000; in 1863 the aggregate was $8,000,000; in 1864 it was $8,500,000; in 1865 it was $17,500,000, while in 1866 the aggregate was $47,000,000. It thus appears that the aggregate of liabilities of those who failed in 1866 is nearly six times as great as in 1862, and nearly three times as great as in 1865. This is a frightful increase, and indicates that the termination of the war was but the commencement of financial troubles.

The French Debt.

Napoleon, since his accession to the French throne, has added $1,350,000,000 to the debt of France, which now amounts to $2,415,000,000, a sum almost as great as the total debt of the United States. Napoleon's wars have cost him about $500,000,000, and since 1851 the annual deficit of the French revenues has averaged $50,000,000.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb 31 @ 33
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs. 10 00 @ 11 00
BRICKS, ₱ M. 12 00 @ 20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each 2 00 @ 3 75
2nd hand 2 50 @ 3 75
New 3 50 @ 4 50
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,
Tallow 18 @ 20
Adamantine 24 @ 26
Sperm 50 @ 55
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,
Java 40 @ 00
Laguayra 30 @ 31
Rio 24 @ 27
St. Domingo 24 @ 27
COTTON, ₱ lb.,
Ord. to Mid'g 28 @ 31½
Strict Mid'g @ 31
COTTON BAGGING,
Gunny, ₱ dy 33 @ 35
Dundee 30 @ 34½
Rope, ₱ lb. 10 @ 12½
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel. 1 40 @ 1 50
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting, ₱ yard. 18½@ 19
YARN, ₱5 lb 2 60 @ 2 65
FEATHERS, ₱ lb. 75 @ 80
FISH, ₱ bbl.,
Mackerel,
No. 1 00 00 @00 00
No. 2 20 00 @22 00
No. 3 17 50 @18 00
Mullets 9 00 @11 00
Herring,
East 5 00 @ 7 00
N.C. roe, 10 00 @00 00
do cut, 9 00 @00 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb 10 @ 11
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern
Family 13 00 @16 00
Superfine. 10 00 @11 00
Fine 9 50 @10 00
GLUE, ₱ lb. 18 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS. 35 @ 45
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton. 95 00 @100 00
LAND PLASTER, ₱ ton. 18 00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,
Corn 1 15 @ 1 25
Oats 65 @ 75
Peas, Cow. 1 10 @ 1 15
Rice, rough 0 00 @ 0 00
Carolina 12 @ 12½
East India 11½@ 0 12
HIDES, ₱ lb.,
Green 4½@ 5
Dry 10 @ 15
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,
Eastern 1 50 @ 1 60
Northern 1 40 @ 1 50
IRON, ₱ lb.,
English, ass'd 8 @ 10
American, ref. 0 @ 10
American, sheer 9 @ 10
Swede 10 @ 12
Hoop, ₱ ton. 000 00@180 00
LIME, ₱ bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00
From store 2 00 @ 2 25
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (domestic,)
Whiskey,
Bourbon 2 25 @ 5 00
N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00
Gin 4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy 4 00 @ 9 00

LUMBER, (River,)
Flr Bds. 15 00 @18 00
Wide do 10 00 @12 00
Scantling 8 00 @10 00
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,
Cuba 47½@ 55
Sugar house. 50 @ 52½
Syrup 65 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs
New Virgin 0 00 @ 0 00
Yellow dip. 0 00 @ 4 05
Hard 0 00 @ 2 05
Par, ₱ bbl. 0 00 @ 1 65
Tar, in ordr 1 80 @ 1 90
Pitch, City 0 00 @ 3 50
Rosin, pale 7 25 @ 8 00
do No. 1 4 50 @ 5 50
do No. 2 3 50 @ 3 75
do No. 3 3 00 @ 3 25
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal. 62 @ 00
NAILS, ₱ lb.,
Cut 7 50 @ 7 75
OILS, ₱ gallon,
Sperm 0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed 2 00 @ 2 25
Machinery. 2 00 @ 2 50
Kerosene 80 @ 85
PEA NUTS, 1 60 @ 2 25
POTATOES,
Sweet, bush 1 00 @ 1 10
Irish, ₱ bbl 3 50 @ 4 00
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,
N. C. Bacon.
Hams 19 @ 00
Middlings 17 @ 00
Shoulders 16 @ 00
Hog round. 17 @ 18
Western Bacon.
Hams 18 @ 19
Middlings 14 @ 16
Shoulders 13 @ 14
Lard, N. C. 19 @ 20
do North'n 16 @ 17
Butter, N. C. 30 @ 35
do North'n 38 @ 45
Cheese 16 @ 18
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.,
City Mess 23 00 @24 00
Thin " 22 00 @23 00
Prime, 22 00 @23 00
Rump 21 60 @22 00
SALT,
Alum, bush. 0 50 @ 55
Liverpool, sack, ground 2 00 @ 2 10
from store 2 30 @ 2 35
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,
Cuba 11 @ 13
Porto Rico. 12 @ 13½
C 13 @ 15
B 15 @ 00
A 16 @ 00
Crushed 17 @ 00
SOAP, ₱ lb. 9 @ 13
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,
Contract 4 50 @ 5 40
Common 2 25 @ 2 75
STAVES, ₱ M.,
W. O. bbl 25 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd 25 00 @40 00
TIMBER, ₱ M.,
Shipping 12 00 @13 00
Mill, prime 9 50 @10 00
Mill Fair 8 00 @ 9 00
Mill, inferior to ord. 5 00 @ 7 00
TALLOW, lb. 10 @ 11
TOBACCO, ₱ lb.,
Navy 25 @ 35
Medium 30 @ 40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARkets for the Week ending Thursday, Jan. 24, 1867.

TURPENTINE—On Friday last the market for this article opened at a decline on previous quotations of 0@30 cents, but on next day rallied a shade, with sales at $4 05 for yellow dip and $2 05 for hard. It has since ruled steady at these figures, with a moderate demand from buyers, but the market closes with less activity and a downward tendency in prices. The recent freshet has enabled parcels to reach market rather more freely, and the receipts for the week have been heavier, footing up 3,255 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	368	$4 00	$2 05
Saturday	1,530	4 05	2 05
Monday	53	4 05	2 05
Tuesday	738	4 05	2 05
Wedn'y	566	4 05	2 05

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market for this article has partaken of the general dullness which has existed throughout the week in all descriptions of produce. On Friday last sales were effected of 112 bbls. at 61½ cents ₱ gallon, since which time no transactions have been reported; we learn, however, that one parcel changed hands on Tuesday on private terms, (amount not stated,) but known to be at 60 cents. Parcels are offering at 60 cents, but there are no buyers at this figure, and the market closes inactive.

ROSIN—The market during the week just ended has been characterized by a dullness and apathy unusual, and so far as sales are concerned has been almost entirely neglected. There has existed no disposition whatever on the part of dealers to operate, and with the exception of two small lots (207 bbls.) on Friday and Monday at $3 12½@$3 25 for strained Common, no transactions have taken place. In the present situation of the market it is impossible to give a correct figure, and any quotation we might offer would be merely nominal.

TAR—Was in brisk demand during the early part of the week, and advanced 5 cents. On Wednesday, however, the advance was lost, and the market closes quiet at $1 65. The receipts and sales are 387 bbls. at $1

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Fayetteville and Western Railroad.

We are glad to know that the business men of our city are determined to manifest the great interest which this community has in the extension of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad in a substantial manner. The Chamber of Commerce has made this important matter the subject of a special report—practical and wise recommendations are adopted, and steps inaugurated to secure to this city the benefits of a proper extension of the road.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on the 10th inst., the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Messrs. A. Martin, H. B. Eilers and D. R. Murchison, be appointed to take into consideration the extension of the Western Railroad and report at the meeting to be held on Tuesday evening next, what action shall be taken by the Chamber of Commerce in aid of this work.

On Tuesday last, the committee above named, in accordance with the resolution, submitted the following report, which was adopted :

"Your committee appointed to recommend to the Chamber what action should "be taken in reference to the proposed "extension of the Western Railroad, have "had the matter under consideration, and "beg leave to submit the following report :

"The short time allowed us has rendered it impossible for us to collect any definite information in regard to the plans "of the projectors or the principal parties "moving in this matter. It is, however, "well known to all the members of this "Chamber, that the object is to extend "the present road from Fayetteville west "to some point on the North Carolina "Railroad, and we deem it entirely unnecessary to submit to this Chamber any "arguments for the purpose of demonstrating the importance to Wilmington, "of her having a voice in determining the "point at which it shall strike that Road.

"Our first and primary object should be "to place this matter before the citizens in "such a form as to enable them to understand and to appreciate the advantages "that may be derived by this city from "the selection of Salisbury as the point of "intersection, and the very great disadvantages that must inevitably result from the "the choice of any point east of that, and "consequently the necessity of her having "a voice in that matter sufficiently potent "to carry the road to that point that promises the greatest advantages to us.

"That the question may be presented to "the citizens, fairly and fully, with all the "arguments and information required to "enlist them in the support of such measures as may be found necessary to give "them, together with the citizens of Fayetteville, a controlling influence in determining the direction of that road, we recommend that a committee be appointed "to confer with the Mayor and Board of "Aldermen, as to the best method of accomplishing this object, and that the committee urge upon the Board to make application to the Legislature without delay, if that should be found necessary, "for authority to take stock in that road, "and to issue bonds for that purpose, so that, "should the citizens hereafter determine "to support the measure, there may be no "obstacle in the way of their doing so "through the corporation.

"We further recommend that a committee be appointed to attend the meeting "of the Stockholders of the Western Rail-"road to be held in Fayetteville on the 22d "inst., for the purpose of obtaining such "information as may be necessary to lay "before our citizens and city authorities, to secure their co-operation, and at "the same time assure the people of Fayetteville that we are fully alive to the importance of the enterprise, both to them "and to us, and of our determination to "aid them in it as far as our means and "influence will permit."

The President appointed, as the committee to attend the meeting in Fayetteville, Messrs. Alfred Martin, O. G. Parsley, A. H. VanBokkelen, E. Kidder and A. E. Hall. We sincerely hope those gentlemen will accept the appointment and attend the meeting. Its vast importance demands of all of them a sacrifice of their time and comfort to represent Wilmington at that assemblage of stockholders. We know not how far the meeting will decide the grave questions at stake, or what steps may be taken in the matter, but a golden opportunity may be lost entirely, or inimical influences brought to bear that may be most injurious to us. We have the utmost confidence in the gentlemen named, and their character as citizens and business men will give weight to their counsels, and their judgments must command the respect of the meeting.

The Chamber of Commerce has shown a proper interest in a matter which must have much influence upon the future welfare of Wilmington, and its prompt and decided action shows the importance of such organizations and the general benefit to be derived from associations of our best citizens. We have labored with much earnestness, through our columns, to awaken our people to the great interests at stake, and the necessity for concerted action, and we accept this timely reply from so honorable a body as the Chamber of Commerce, representing almost the entire business interest of the city, as compensation for our labors, and sincerely trust much good will result from it.

As to the specific recommendations involved in the report of the Chamber of Commerce, we will make reference to them to-morrow.

Extension of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad—The Chamber of Commerce.

Yesterday, in publishing the action of the Chamber of Commerce upon the extension of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, we approved most heartily their object and the purpose at which they aimed. The interest we have taken in this subject is well known, and we are glad to have such honorable and able assistance. With them, we most cheerfully urge upon the Board of Aldermen to make application to the present session of the General Assembly, if such legislation be necessary, for authority for the City of Wilmington to take stock in the road, so that, if it should be deemed necessary, and the citizens should so determine, there would be no obstacle to such action.

We have already expressed our approval of the appointment of delegates to attend the meeting of the stockholders of the Western Railroad, and regard those selected by the President of the Chamber as most eminently fitted to represent the interests of Wilmington, and sincerely trust that they will accept the important duties which will devolve upon our representatives in that meeting. We should by all means have delegates present, for Fayetteville is not more interested in the western terminus of that road than Wilmington —an interest which is not at present so fully appreciated, because neither termini are within the corporate limits of our city, but which must force itself upon every one who gives the subject the least thought.

While not differing with the report of the Chamber of Commerce as to the great advantages of Salisbury as the western terminus of the road, we are not prepared to urge upon our people "the very great disadvantages that must inevitably result from the choice of any point east of that," as such terminus. If we take the naked advantages to be derived from a connection with Salisbury as compared with those of High Point or Thomasville, there certainly can be no question as to the very great superiority of the former, but there are ulterior circumstances which we think render one or other of the latter, if not preferable, at least as not attendant with disadvantages to either Wilmington or Fayetteville, to which we respectfully desire to call attention.

The distance from Egypt to High Point or Thomasville, is about fifty-five miles, while it will be necessary to build upwards of eighty miles of railroad to reach Salisbury, half of which distance, on account of the digression necessary to avoid the Uwharrie mountains, must be parallel to, and but a short distance from, the North Carolina Railroad. The question of cost, a very serious one at all times, and more so now, is not to be weighed against the immense advantages to be derived from a connection at Salisbury with the Western (extension) North Carolina Railroad, at present invigorated with new life, and under the guidance of competent officials, making an earnest, and, we trust, successful effort to reach the Tennessee line at Paint Rock, *via* Asheville.

But cannot and will not these advantages be reached by other means equally expeditious and *vastly* more economical? To enable the Fayetteville and Western Railroad to extend its road from Egyyt to some point on the North Carolina Railroad, the State gave the corporation power to mortgage its road and property. A similar privilege was asked and obtained by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and the same state of affairs that will enable the former to secure funds upon their mortgage bonds, will also give success to the like efforts of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, with possibly greater chances in favor of the latter, as much the larger and wealthier corporation. If the former, then, can push its road westward, by means of the recent act of the Legislature, the latter will also, and before the Western Railroad could reach Salisbury, the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad would be finished to Charlotte, which would give an unbroken connection with Lincolnton, at least. From Newton, on the Western North Carolina Railroad, but *forty* miles beyond Salisbury, to Lincolnton, it is but *twelve* or *fifteen* miles, along a level ridge.—By the building of this short connecting link we could reap all the advantages, with the exception of the country immediately around Salisbury, that a direct connection with that town would give us, and to construct eighty miles of road to secure this for the advantage of either Fayetteville or Wilmington, would be fishing in the tub to catch the whale.

The people of Salisbury already have competing lines and markets, and now are only interested in securing their western connections, and will give us no aid and but little encouragement in this undertaking; and if, at great expense, we complete the road, we will have but a share of the trade, which must be divided between Richmond, Norfolk, New Berne and Morehead City, Fayetteville and Wilmington, and probably Charleston.

The extension of this road to and beyond High Point or Thomasville, in the direction of Mt. Airy, in Surry county, a distance of eighty-five miles, the length required to reach Salisbury, would complete it beyond Germantown to a point near the corner of Surry, Forsyth, Stokes and Yadkin counties, and only twenty to twenty-five miles from the Virginia line.—We published, some two weeks since, the proceedings of a meeting at Mt. Airy, showing that the people of that section were alive to the importance of a railroad connection with the seaboard, and were determined to connect their country with the North Carolina Railroad. On Tuesday last, Mr. Woltz, the delegate from Carroll county, in the Virginia Legislature, introduced into the House of Delegates a bill asking for a charter for a railroad extending from the North Carolina State line to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Wytheville. The bill has been recommended by the committee on Roads and Internal Navigation, with every probability of its passing the House. Thus we see that preparation is being made in both States, beyond the North Carolina Railroad to meet us, and open a country entirely undeveloped, and which in all probability will never be reached by a railroad unless by this scheme.

It can be no objection to this argument that the act of the Legislature only gave the Western Railroad power to extend its road *to* the North Carolina Railroad and not *beyond* it, for the original charter of the road, which was not in this particular amended in the least, gives the Company ample power to cross *any* and *all* railroads in the State.

The Valleys of the Yadkin and Watauga are among the richest agricultural sections of our State, and Surry county, in this State, and Carroll and Wythe counties, in Virginia, abound in copper, lead, zinc and iron mines, among the richest in the world, which are locked up for want of transportation. To the whole of this region, Wilmington and Fayetteville, with the completion of this road, must become the market for all West India produce without rivals, and the merchant or farmer, who comes to purchase his supplies of such articles, or orders them, will also supply the thousands of other articles needed in the store or on the plantation.

With such views, therefore, while we fully appreciate the great advantages of a connection with Salisbury, which we hope to reach by another route, we cannot join with the Chamber of Commerce to urge the great disadvantages that must result from the choice of any point east of that town. We do most heartily unite with them in the object they have in view, but we think it is to the advantage of this city to connect itself with a rich country, although undeveloped, yet untouched by other roads, than to form a *double* connection with a region that already has several routes and markets open to it.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Test-Oath Pronounced Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice Field (having delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Cummings *vs.* The State of Missouri) proceeded to say :

I am also instructed by the court to deliver the opinion in the matter of the petition of A. H. Garland.

On the second of July, 1862, Congress passed an act prescribing an oath to be taken by every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval departments of the public service, except the President of the United States, before entering upon the duties of his office, and before entitled to its salary or other emoluments. On the 24th of January, 1865, Congress passed a supplementary act, extending its provisions so as to embrace attorneys and counsellors of the courts of the United States, which provides that after its passage no person shall be admitted as an attorney or counsellor to the bar of the Supreme Court, and after the 4th of March, 1865, to the bar of any circuit or district court of the United States, or of the Court of Claims, or be allowed to appear and be heard by virtue of any previous admission or any special power of attorney, unless he shall have first taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the act of July 2, 1862. The act also provides that the oath shall be preserved among the files of the court ; and if any person take it falsely he shall be guilty of perjury, and, upon conviction, shall be subject to the pains and penalties of that offence.

At the December term of 1860, the petitioner was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of this court, and took and subscribed the oath then required. By the second rule as it then existed, it was only requisite to the admission of attorneys and counsellors of this court that they should have been such officers for the three previous years in the highest courts of the States to which they respectively belonged, and that their private and professional character should appear to be fair. In March, 1865, this rule was changed by the addition of a clause requiring the administration of the oath in conformity with the act of Congress.

In May, 1861, the State of Arkansas, of which the petitioner was a citizen, passed an ordinance of secession which purported to withdraw the State from the Union, and afterwards, in the same year, by another ordinance, attached herself to the so-called Confederate States, and by act of the Congress of that Confederacy, she was received as one of its members. The petitioner followed the State and was one of her representatives, first in the lower House, and afterwards in the Senate of the Congress of that Confederacy, and was a member of the Senate at the time of the surrender of the Confederate forces to the armies of the United States.

In July, 1865, he received from the President of the United States a full pardon for all offences committed by him by participation, direct or implied, in the rebellion. He now produces this pardon, and asks permission to continue to practise as an attorney and counsellor of the court, without taking the oath required by the act of January, 24, 1865, and the rule of this court, which he is unable to take by reason of the offices he held under the Confederate Government.

He rests his application principally upon two grounds: First, that the act of January 24, 1865, so far as it affects his status in the court, is unconstitutional and void ; second, that if the act be constitutional, he is released from compliance with its provisions by the pardon of the President. The oath prescribed by the act is as follows: 1. That the deponent has never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since he has been a citizen thereof. 2. That he has not vountarily given aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto. 3. That he has never sought, accepted, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatsoever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States. 4. That he has not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. 5. That he will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

This last clause is promissory only, and requires no consideration. The questions presented for our determination arise from other clauses. These all relate to past acts. Some of these acts constituted, when they were committed, offences against the criminal laws of the country, and some of them may or may not have been offences, according to the circumstances under which they were committed and the motives of the parties. The first clause covers one form of the crime of treason, and the affiant must declare that he has not been guilty of this crime, not only during the war of rebellion, but during any period of his life since he has been a citizen. The second clause goes beyond the limits of treason, and embraces not only the giving of aid and encouragement of a treasonable nature to a public enemy, but also the giving of assistance of any kind to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States. The third clause applies to the seeking, acceptance, or exercise, not only of offices created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, but also of any of those offices which are required in every community, whether in peace or war, for the administration of justice and the preservation of order. The fourth clause not only includes those who gave cordial and active support to the hostile government, but also those who yielded a reluctant obedience to the existing order established without their co-operation.

The statute is directed against parties who have offended in any of the particulars embraced by these clauses, and its object is to exclude them from the profession of the law, or at least from its practice in the courts of the United States. As the oath prescribed cannot be taken by these parties, the act as against them operates as a legislative decree of perpetual exclusion.—An exclusion from any of the professions or any of the ordinary avocations of life for past conduct can be regarded in no other light than as a punishment for such conduct. The exaction of the oath is the mode provided for ascertaining the parties upon whom the act is intended to operate, and, instead of lessening, increases its objectionable character. All enactments of this kind partake of the nature of bills of pains and penalties, and are subject to the constitutional inhibition against the passage of bills of attainder, under which general designation they are included. In the exclusion which the statute adjudges, it imposes a punishment for some of the acts specified, which were not punishable, or may not have been punishable at the time they were committed ; and for all the acts it adds a new punishment to that then prescribed, and it is thus brought within the fourth inhibition of the Constitution against the passage of an *ex post facto* law.

In the case of Cummings vs. The State of Missouri, just decided, we had occasion to consider at length the meaning of a bill of attainder and an *ex post facto* law in the clause of the Constitution forbidding their passage by the States, and it is unnecessary to repeat here what we there said. A like prohibition is contained in the Constitution against enactments of this kind by Congress, and the argument presented in that case against certain clauses of the Constitution of Missouri is equally applicable to the act of Congress under consideration in this case.

The profession of an attorney and counsellor is not like an office created by an act of Congress, which depends for its continuance, its powers and its emoluments on the will of its creator, and the possession of which may be burdened with any conditions not prohibited by the Constitution.—Attorneys and counsellors are not officers of the United States. They are not elected or appointed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution for the election or appointment of such officers. They are officers of the court, admitted as such by its order upon evidence of their possessing sufficient legal learning and fair character. Since the statute of 4th Henry IV. it has been the practice in England, and it has always been the practice in this country, to obtain this evidence by an examination of the parties. In this court the fact of the admission of such officers in the highest court of the States to which they respectively belong for three years preceding their application is regarded as sufficient evidence of the possession of requisite legal learning, and the statement of counsel moving their admission sufficient evidence that their private and professional character is fair. The order of admission is the judgment of the court that the parties possess the requisite qualifications as attorneys and counsellors, and are entitled to appear as such and conduct causes therein. From its entry the parties become officers of the court, and are responsible to it for professional misconduct.

They hold their office during good behavior, and can only be deprived of it for misconduct, ascertained and declared by the judgment of the court, after opportunity to be heard has been afforded. Their admission and their exclusion are not the exercise of a mere ministerial power. The court is not in this respect the register of the edicts of any other body. It is the exercise of judicial power, and has been so held in numerous cases. It was so held by the Court of Appeals of New York in the matter of the application of Cooper for admission. "Attorneys and counsellors," said the court, "are not only officers of the court, but officers whose duties relate almost exclusively to proceedings of a judicial nature, and hence their appointment may, with propriety, be entrusted to the courts ; and the latter, in performing this duty, may very justly be considered as engaged in the exercise of their appropriate judicial functions." In *ex parte* Secomb, a *mandamus* to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Minnesota to vacate an order removing an attorney and counsellor was denied by this court on the ground that the removal was a judicial act.

"We are not aware of any case," said the court, "where a *mandamus* was issued to an inferior tribunal commanding it to reverse or annul its decision, where the decision was in its nature a judicial act, and within the scope of its jurisdiction and discretion." And in the same case the court observed that "it has been well settled by the rules and practice of common-law courts that it rests exclusively with the court to determine who is qualified to become one of its officers as an attorney and counsellor and for what causes he ought to be removed." The attorney and counsellor, being by the solemn judicial act of the court clothed with his office, does not hold it as a matter of grace and favor ; the right which it confers upon him to appear for suitors, and to argue causes, is something more than a mere indulgence, revokable at the pleasure of the Legislature ; it is a right of which he can only be deprived by the court for moral or professional delinquency. The Legislature may undoubtedly prescribe qualifications for the office, with which he must conform, as it may, where it has exclusive jurisdiction, prescribe qualifications for the pursuit of any of the ordinary avocations of life ; but to constitute a qualification, the condition or thing prescribed must be attainable, in theory at least, by every one. That which from the nature of things, or the past condition or conduct of the party, cannot be attained by every citizen, does not fall within the definition of the term. To all those by whom it is unattainable it is a disqualification which operates as a perpetual bar to the office. The question in this case is not as to the power of Congress to prescribe qualifications, but whether that power has been exercised as a means for the infliction of punishment against the prohibition of the Constitution. That this result cannot be effected indirectly by a State under the form of creating qualifications, we have held in the case of Cummings vs. The State of Missouri, and the reasoning upon which that conclusion was reached applies equally to similar action on the part of Congress.

These views are further strengthened by a consideration of the effect of the pardon produced by the petitioner and the nature of the pardoning power of the President. The Constitution provides that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." The power thus conferred is unlimited with the exception stated ; it extends to every offence known to the law, and may be exercised at any time after its commission, either before legal proceedings are taken, or during their pendency, or after conviction and judgment. This power of the President is not subject to legislative control. Congress can neither limit the effect of his pardon nor exclude from its exercise any class of offenders.—The benign prerogative of mercy reposed in him cannot be fettered by any legislative restriction. Such being the case, the inquiry arises as to the effect and operation of a pardon. On this point all the authorities concur ; a pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed for the offence and the guilt of the offender, and when the pardon is full it releases the punishment and blots out of existence his guilt, so that in the eye of the law the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed the offence. If granted before conviction, it prevents any of the penalties and disabilities consequent upon conviction from attaching. If granted after conviction, it removes the penalties and disabilities, and restores him to all his civil rights. It makes him as it were a new man, and gives him a new credit and capacity. There is only this limitation to its operation: it does not restore offices forfeited, or property or interests vested in others in consequence of conviction and judgment. The pardon produced by the petitioner is a full pardon for all offences by him committed arising from participation direct or implied in the rebellion, and is subject to certain conditions which have been complied with. The effect of this pardon is to relieve the petitioner from all penalties and disabilities attached to the offence committed by his participation in the rebellion. So far as that offence is concerned he is thus placed beyond the reach of punishment of any kind ; but to exclude him by reason of that offence from continuing in the enjoyment of previously acquired right is to enforce a punishment for that offence notwithstanding the pardon.

If such exclusion can be effected by the execution of an expurgatory oath covering the offence, the pardon may be avoided, and that accomplished indirectly which cannot be reached by direct legislation.—It is not within the constitutional power of Congress thus to inflict punishment beyond the reach of Executive clemency.

From the petitioner, therefore, the oath required by the act of January 24, 1865, cannot be exacted, even were that act not subject to any other objection than the one just stated. It follows, from the views expressed, that the prayer of the petitioner must be granted.

The case of R. H. Marr is similar in its features to that of the petitioner, and his must be granted ; and the amendment to the second rule of the court, which requires the oath prescribed by the act of January 24, 1865, to be taken by attorneys and counsellors, having been unadvisedly adopted, must be rescinded, and it is so ordered.

Mr. Justice Miller delivered a dissenting opinion.

THE TEST-OATH CASES.

CUMMINS vs. THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday, Associate Justice Field said he had been instructed to deliver the opinion in the case of John A. Cummins, plaintiff in error, against the State of Missouri, involving the constitutionality of the test-oath of that State. The plaintiff was a Roman Catholic priest and convicted by the courts for advising and preaching without having first taken the required oath, oath, and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and committed to jail till paid. On appeal from the Circuit Court, the Supreme Court of the State affirmed the judgment. The following is a mere outline of the opinion : The oath, by the Constitution of that State, imposes more than thirty distinct affirmations and tests. Some of them constitute offences of the highest grade, to which the heaviest penalties are attached ; some of them are not recognized by statute, while others are not blameworthy. They require him not only to swear that he was not only not in hostility to the United States, but that he never manifested adherence to the cause of the enemy or desired a triumph over the arms of the United States, or that he ever expressed sympathy for the rebels, or ever sought to promote the ends of those engaged in war against the United States authorities, or ever left the State to escape enrolment or the performance of military duty, or ever expressed his dissatisfaction with the Government. Every person unable to take this oath was declared incapable of holding offices of trust, honor or emolument, or of acting as a trustee or manager of any corporation now or hereafter to be established, or from teaching in an educational institution, or holding real estate for such religious society or congregation, &c. And every person holding any such office at the time the Constitution went into effect was required to take the oath. In default of taking the oath his office becomes vacant. No attorney at the bar, priest or preacher of any doctrine or order, is permitted to teach or solemnize marriage without taking the oath. False swearing is made punishable by imprisonmens in the penitentiary.

This oath is without any precedent in this country which the court could discover. It is, first, retractive, and if taken years hence would cover the intervening period. In other countries test-oaths were limited to the present, and were not administered in particular instances of past misconduct. Secondly, the oath is not only directed against individuals who opposed the acts of the Government, but denounces their desires and sympathies. It makes no distinction between acts arising from malignity and acts springing from affection. If any one ever expressed sympathy for the rebellion, even if he were connected by the closest ties of blood, he is declared unable to subscribe to the oath, and is debarred from the employments specified. The court admitted the proposition of the learned counsel of Missouri that the States possessed all the attributes of sovereignty, and among the rights reserved to the States was the power to determine the qualifications for office, and the conditions on which citizens may exercise their callings and pursuits within its jurisdiction. But it by no means follows that the State can inflict punishment for acts which were not punishable when committed.

It was evident from the nature of the pursuits and professions of the parties placed under disability by the constitution of Missouri that their acts had no possible relation to their fitness for their pursuits and professions. There was no connection between the allegation that Cummins left the State to avoid the draft and the administration of the sacraments of his church ; nor can a fact of that kind, or words of sympathy for those in rebellion, show the unfitness of lawyers, or professors, or teachers, or their want of ability in acting as managers or trustees of corporations. It was manifest on the simple statement of their acts that there was no relation. The oath could not be applied as to whether the parties were qualified or not. The oath was intended to reach persons, not their calling ; not because their acts unfitted them for their calling, but because it was thought their acts were deserving of punishment, and in no way but by depriving them of citizenship.

The court did not agree that less than the deprivation of life, liberty, and property was no punishment at all. A disqualification from holding office, as an impeachment, may be a punishment ; also, the preventing attorneys practising in the Federal courts. By the statute (9 and 10) of William Third any person speaking against the Christian religion, or speaking or writing against the Divine Spirit, was liable for the first offence to be rendered incapable of holding offices of trust or profit, and for the second to be sent to prison. Statute, 2, George Third, for contempt against the King's authority took away the right to receive any legacy, deed, or gift, or vote at elections for Parliament, with a penalty of five hundred pounds. Blackstone says the loss of liberty consists in the loss of lands or profits of lands for life, and disabilities from holding offices of honor or emolument. Among the Romans the loss of liberty was a disability of all the privileges of members of the family, or citizenship ; in France, deprivation of civil rights and of eligibility for office, or of being guardian or trustee, or being employed in schools or seminaries of learning. The theory on which our institutions rest is that all men have certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Thus all places of honor and position are open to every one, and all are protected equally under the law.—Any deprivation of rights for past conduct is punishment, and cannot otherwise be defined.

The court then proceeded to the consideration of the constitutional question.—The Constitution contains what may be deemed a bill of rights for each State. It says no State shall pass a bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law. A bill of attainder is a legislative act which involves punishment without trial. If less than death it is a bill of pains and penalties. A bill of attainder includes pains and penalties. It assumes the guilt of the parties without the safeguard of trial, and it fixes the degree of punishment in accordance with its own idea of the offence. Justice Story says bills of this kind were most passed in England during the rebellion in England, or the gross substance of them, forgetting justice and trampling on the rights of others.—Such bills are generally directed against individuals by name. By the Eighth Henry it was declared that Earl Kildare, and his abettors, confederates or adherents, should stand and be attained and convicted of high treason as though every one of them were properly named as engaged in fact.—So the declaration in Charles the Second, that Earl Carolan should suffer exile.

If the third article of the Constitution of Missouri had stated in terms that Cummins was guilty of being in armed hostility to the United States, or had said he left the State to avoid being drafted, and that he was, therefore, deprived of his right to preach or teach in the institutions of the land, there is no question that this would be a bill of attainder in view of the Constitution. If the clause, instead of mentioning his name, had declared all persons subject to like deprivations, the clause would be equally open to objection ; and if it had declared that all such persons would be held guilty, provided that by a day specified they did not do certain acts, that would be within the constitutional inhibition. In all these cases it would be legislative judgment without the form of security of citizens established by our tribunals. The question presented is one of form and not of substance. The existing clause presumes parties guilty, from which they cannot release themselves without an expurgatory oath. It is certain the legal result is that what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly. The Constitution deals with substance, not with shadows. It aims at things, not names.

Chief Justice Marshall says an *ex post facto* law imposes punishment for an act not punishable at the time it was committed, or imposes penalties additional to those then prescribed, or different testimony.—Thatcher *vs.* Peck makes it an act of punishment for what was not punishable at the time the act was committed. The act to which Judge Marshall makes reference was passed by the Legislature of Georgia, repealing a previous act by which land had been granted. It was decided the repealing act had the effect of an *ex post facto* law.

The clause of the Missouri Constitution did not in terms define any crime, or declare punishment inflicted, but presumed the same result as if the crime had been defined and the punishment prescribed.—It aimed at some persons who directly or indirectly had aided the rebellion, or escaped proper responsibility of citizens in time of war, and was intended to deprive certain persons of offices of trust and emolument. Such deprivation is punishment ; nor is it a way which is opened by an expurgatory oath.

Now, some of these were not offences when the acts were committed. It was not then an offence to avoid the enrolment or the draft, how much soever it might be a matter of censure. Some of the acts at which the Constitution was directed were offences at the time, but the clause which prescribes further penalties is within the nature of an *ex post facto* law. The clause in question subverts the presumption of innocence and perverts the rules of evidence, which by the common laws are fundamental. It presumes the parties to be guilty and declares their innocence can be shown only in one way, and that by expurgation. Put this clause in the form of a legislative act and it would read : *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all persons in armed hostility to the United States shall, on conviction, not only be punished as the law provided at the time of the offence, but also rendered incapable of holding offices of trust, honor, or emolument, or exercise the office of a teacher or a priest, etc.

No one could doubt that this third article, if thus rendered, would be *ex post facto*, because it would be adding a new punishment for an old offence—for an offence not punishable at the time of enactment. It would impose penalties without the form of judicial proceedings. The Constitution of Missouri imposed an oath which it was impossible for all to take. It was an impossible condition.

The Constitution of the United States cannot be evaded in the form by which the power of the State is exerted. If this can be accomplished by indirect means the constitutional inhibition may be evaded at pleasure. Take the case of a man tried for treason, and, if convicted, pardoned. Nevertheless, the Legislature might prescribe that, unless he took an oath that he never did the act charged, he should never hold office of honor or profit.

Suppose the minority should get the control of the State government, nothing could prevent them from requiring that every person, as a condition of holding office of honor, profit or trust, should take an oath that he never advocated, advised or supported the imposition of the present expurgation oath. Under this provision the most flagrant violations of justice may be committed, and individuals deprived of their civil rights.

A question rose in New York, in 1783, upon a statute of the State, which involved an expurgatory oath as a means of punishment. The subject was regarded so important as to engage the attention of eminent lawyers and distinguished statesmen of the time. Alexander Hamilton demonstrated that it was in violation of the Constitution, which secured the rights and liberties of the people as the result of the Revolution. It was a wise axiom that every man is believed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. The reversing of this was to hold out a bribe to perjury. It deprived the citizen of the advantage of leaving the burden of proof on his persecutor. Let us not forget that trial by jury should remain inviolable forever, etc. The same view was embraced by the judiciary on analogous questions. The court said in conclusion, the judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri must be reversed, with directions to enter judgment to reverse the judgment of the Circuit Court of Pike county, and also with directions to said Circuit Court to enter an order discharging the defendant from imprisonment, and permitting him to go without delay.

Dissenting Opinion.

Associate Justice Miller delivered the dissenting opinion in the above case as well as in the case of Garland. It was hoped the effect of the circumstances under which the law was passed would soon cease, in order that the statute might be repealed or modified. All good men looked for the return of better feelings between all sections, when the reason for the law would not exist ; but the question now presented involved the exclusion from offices of public trust of those engaged to destroy the government by force. This could never fail to be one of profound interest. It is always delicate to say Congress exercises power not confided to it. In their action members of Congress are as much bound by oath to support the constitution as the Judges of the court. The constitution makes ample provision for courts of justice to administer the laws and protect the rights of the citizens. Article three, section one, of the constitution says the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme court, &c. Power is vested in the Congress to fix the number of judges of the Supreme Court, fix their salaries, provide for all necessary officers, such as marshals, and prosecuting attorneys, commissioners, jurors, and bailiffs. By the act of 1789, commonly called the judiciary act, it is enacted that parties may appear and manage their causes personally or according to the rules. It is believed there is no civilized society in the world where there are not attorneys or practitioners at law. The enactment which has just been cited recognizes the utility of this class of men.

They are as essential to the working of the court as are marshals, sheriffs and other officers. As there is no instance of a court without a bar, the practice is a privilege on such conditions as the law-making power may prescribe. It is a privilege, and not an exclusive right. Every State in the Union, and every civilized government on earth, have laws by which the right to practice depends upon professional skill and good moral character. The continuance of the right is made by law the continuance of these qualities. Attorneys are often deprived of the privilege when it is discovered they are of bad moral character. This is done by law, statutory or common, which is equally the expression of public will.—Attorneys are subject to legislation the same as judges. Congress has the power to prescribe the qualifications of attorneys and prescribe oaths. The act just declared unconstitutional is nothing more than a law that attorneys shall take the same oath as other officers in civil or military life.—This looks at their past and future conduct, and all has reference to their overthrow of the government. They are required to answer that they are not guilty of treason in the past and will give their allegiance to the government in the future. That true and loyal attachment to the government is made the qualification of attorneys seems to be plain. History shows members of the legal profession are powerful in the government, as they are the moulders of public sentiment, and they aid in the construction and enforcement of the law, and from among them judges are selected. To suffer treasonable sentiments unchecked is to let the stream be poisoned at the source. If all the attorneys in the past had rendered faithful allegiance to the government we should have been spared the horrors of the rebellion. If this qualification is so essential to a lawyer it cannot be denied that the law was intended to secure that position. The majority of the court, however, do not base their decision on a mere absence of authority to enact laws on the subject under consideration, but insist that the constitution prohibits the enactment of such laws, both by Congress and the States ; that the present law is in the nature of an *ex post facto* law, and that the provisions of the Missouri constitution are in conflict with the constitution for the same reason, and are therefore void. First, in regard to bills of attainder, we must recur to bills of attainder passed by the British Parliament, to enable us to arrive at a conclusion as to what was intended to be prohibited by the constitution. The word "attainder" is defined to be the corruption of the blood of the criminal capitally condemned, which takes place by the common law on sentence of death. The party attained lost all power to receive or give by inheritance. This attaint or corruption of blood continued to be the law of England at the time our constitution was formed, and may be the law on condemnation of treason this day. Bills or acts of attainder declared persons attained or blood corrupted so as to loose heritable qualities. Section second of the constitution declares that Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained. He then explained at some length his views on this section, showing that the framers of our constitution struck boldly at despotic machinery by prohibiting the passage of *ex post facto* laws and bills of attainder with the exception which the constitution provided. It remained to be seen whether the law of Congress and the Missouri constitution were brought within this class of bills. It is not claimed that the act works corruption of blood. Therefore it is not a bill of attainder ; nor did he see that it contains conviction of any designated persons. It is true that acts were passed in Great Britain against persons whose names were unknown, but the laws leave nothing but the names of the persons to be made out, and to prove their association with the crime committed. If not so it would be a mere *brutem fulmen*, and punishment could be visited only by proof of the guilt. No person was pointed out by the act of Congress either by name or description. It is said the law was made to apply to those engaged in the rebellion, but this is a mistake. It is applicable to all. The act does not declare confiscation, nor does it pronounce sentence or inflict any punishment. It leaves the party himself to determine the act of guilt, or announce and pronounce his own sentence or innocence.

It designates no name or guilt, and pronounces no sentences and inflicts no punishment ; therefore it can in no sense be called a bill of attainder. As to its being an *ex post facto* law and a penal statute, it will be agreed it applies to criminal causes alone, and not to civil proceedings which affect private rights respectively. Cases were cited in support of the argument, and the argument was continued to show that the law imposed a mere oath of office.—There was nothing on its face to show it imposed an additional punishment for any other act. He maintained that the purpose of Congress was to require loyalty as a condition to practice in the courts, and not, as a majority maintain, a punishment for past offences. The President cannot, by pardon or otherwise, dispense with the law. The man guilty of counterfeiting may be saved by the President from the gallows ; but a lawyer cannot by him be readmitted to this bar. It remains for the legislative power to say to what extent relief shall be extended.

As to the opinion in the case of Cummins pronounced to-day, Judge Miller quoted Justice Story, who said the whole power as to religion is left to the States to be acted on in their own judgment ; and in opposition to the views of the majority of the Court quoted an ordinance of the first municipality of New Orleans which imposed a penalty on the priest of the Obituary chapel for performing service in the Church at St. Augustine. The priest relied on the constitution of the United States to protect him ; but the Court replied the constitution makes no provision to protect citizens of a State in their religious liberties. That was left to the State laws, and the case of Pomali was dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. The constitution of Missouri says certain classes shall not exercise their functions unless they show their loyalty. This the majority holds to be unconstitutional because the constitution forbids it. In this discussion he (Justice Miller) had said nothing of the great evils inflicted upon the country by the rebellion, nor of the consequent hardships, much more severe than any law. He had merely endeavored to show what the law is, and Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justice Swayne and Davis concurred in this opinion.